The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REBELLION.

THE SITUATION GROWING GRAVER—THE DALMATIANS, SERVIANS, AND MONTENEGRINS AIDING THE REBELS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—The *Turquïe* newspaper of this city says the situation in Herzegovina is becoming grave. Bands of insurgents have descended into the plain before Trebigne and attacked that place, burning and pillaging in all directions. A force of about 3,000 men, chiefly Dalmatians and Montenegrins, is endeavoring to destroy communication between Mostar and Nevesinje. Fifteen hundred Dalmatians and Herzegovinians are marching on Bochtoche. The Montenegrins and Dalmatians are also aiding the insurgents with money and provisions.

The presence of a Servian Corps on the Turkish frontier also seems to furnish the insurgents encouragement.

THE TURKISH TROOPS ROUTED AT BILLETEHIE.

RAGUSA, Aug. 12.—Information has been received here from Sclavonic sources that an obstinate fight has taken place near Billetehie between the Herzegovinian insurgents and the Turks, resulting in the rout of the latter.

A PROSPECT OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The *Fremdenblatt* reports that Count Andrassy has conferred with the Russian and German Ambassadors, and they have agreed to support Austria in any recommendations she might make to Turkey looking to the pacification of Herzegovina.

SPAIN.

ALFONSO CALLS FOR 100,000 MORE SOLDIERS —A LOAN OF £60,000,000 TO BE NEGOTIATED.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the notice given on Tuesday a decree was promulgated to-day in the *Official Gazette* ordering a levy of 100,000 additional men for military service. The levy includes youths who shall have attained the age of nineteen years by the 31st of December next.

Another decree is issued directing the Minister of Finance to redeem the floating debt and issue consolidated interior scrip for £60,000,000 in order to guarantee future loans and the advances of the Bank of Spain and the Mortgage Bank.

The man-of-war Victoria is bombarding the town of Lequeitio, on the Biscayan coast.

AN ALFONSIST VICTORY AT SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Gen. Martinez-Campos, in a dispatch dated Seo de Urgel, to-day announces that the troops under his command after desperate fighting entered the Olsana Tower. He lost 100 killed. The Carlist loss was still heavier, and many of the garrison were taken prisoners. The explosion of the magazine in the Citadel made a large breach in the walls.

THE ALFONSISTS MOUNTING A BATTERY IN THE OLSANA TOWER.

LONDON, Aug. 13—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the Alfonsists at Seo de Urgel are mounting a battery in the Olsana Tower, which they carried by assault, and it will be impossible for the Carlists to hold the citadel.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE AT BONN.

BONN, Germany, Aug. 12.—The Old Catholic Conference, called by Dr. Döllinger, was formally opened here to-day. The session will last three days.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE—DR. DOLLINGER'S PLAN OF CONFEDERATION.

BONN, Aug. 12.—In attendance at the Old Catholic Conference, which opened its session here to-day, there are about thirty English and American clergymen and several Archimandrites and Bishops of the Eastern Church. Among the American divines are Rev. Drs. Langdon, Nevin, Potter, and Parry. Dr. Döllinger opened the proceedings with an address, which lasted an hour. He treated of the relation of the dogmatic controversy between the Latin and Greek Churches to the whole course of ecclesiastical history.

At the conclusion of his address the Conference entered upon the business for which it had met, which was the consideration of Dr. Döllinger's plan of confederation and intercommunion among the separated churches. This union is to be based on a mutual recognition of primitive truth which may enable each Church to admit members of other communions to its privileges in respect of Divine worship and the Christian sacraments. At the same time an actual fusion, or the sacrifice of national or traditional peculiarities of form or Church constitution, is not contemplated. An unambiguous expression of the substance of Christian doctrine and practice as taught by the Bible and fathers of the ancient Church is sought as the real bond of union.

The discussion of this subject occupied the remainder of to-day's sitting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN SAIL FOR HOME.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—The American riflemen sailed from this port for home, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the steam-ship City of Berlin.

FAILURE OF THE STOCKTON RAIL MILL COMPANY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Stockton Rail Mill Company has suspended in consequence of the failure of Shaw & Thompson, the iron merchants. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $500,000.

FRANCE.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AWARDS MEDALS TO THE UNITED STATES STATISTICAL BUREAU AND PROF. HAYDEN.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Geographical Congress has awarded medals of the first class to the Statistical Bureau at Washington and Prof. Hayden, the American geologist.

HOT WEATHER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The heat in this city is excessive. Fourteen cases of sunstroke are reported to-day.

INDIA.

FLOODS IN NORTH-WESTERN HINDOSTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says extensive floods prevail in the Punjab. Travel on the railways is interrupted.

PORTO RICO.

A SPANISH COLONEL TAKEN FROM A BRITISH STEAMER AND SHOT.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 12.—A letter from Havana states that the passenger who was forcibly taken last month from the British mail steamer Eider at Porto Rico by the Spanish authorities, proved to be a Colonel in the Spanish service. He was brought ashore and soon afterward shot. All the foreign Consuls protested against the act. No news of this arrest and execution was allowed by the Censorship in Havana to pass over the wires.

EGYPT.

A THREATENED ABYSSINIAN INVASION.

CAIRO, Aug. 12.—The Abyssinians are making preparations to invade the Egyptian frontier, which is not sufficiently guarded. The Khedive has sent reinforcements to the troops on the border.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—Returns from 111 counties give McCreary 126,100 and Harlan 89,004. Five counties not heard from. If they stand as in 1871, the Democratic majority will be about five hundred less than in 1871. Harlan will poll about ninety-one thousand, as against eighty-nine thousand in 1871, and this with all the power of the State against the Republicans, with the discouragement of Democratic victories last Fall, and notwithstanding extraordinary exertions of the Democratic leaders to prevent a reduction of their majority. The Republican ranks are unbroken and Democratic majority reduced.

PLATFORMS OF THE PARTIES IN OREGON—THE INDEPENDENT NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS DECLINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 12.—The platform of the Oregon Independent State Convention favors the resumption of specie payments and repeal of the act doubling the President's salary; pledges the nominee to river and harbor improvements and locks at Cascades; urges legislative control of fares and freights; reimbursement to Oregon of the Modoc War expenses by the General Government.

The Republican State Convention platform declares adherence to the Union; sovereignty of the Federal Government; approves the National Administration; favors the policy of arbitration between Governments; resumption of specie payments; revision of the Patent laws; legislative control of corporations; Government sanction of internal improvements, and opposes the third term. The convention nominated for Congress Henry Warner, formerly Receiver United States Land Office at Oregon City.

Whitney, the nominee for Congress of the Oregon Independent Convention, declines to run, his acceptance being conditional on the indorsement of the Republican Convention. The Independents may make another nomination.

A MAINE COUNTY CONVENTION INDORSES SELDEN CONNER FOR GOVERNOR.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 12.—The Republican County Convention for this district nominated Senators, &c., to-day, and indorsed Selden Conner as a candidate for Governor.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 12.—The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention foots up sixty Democrats, two Independent Democrats, and fifty-eight Republicans, showing that the Democrats have carried the State.

THE CROPS.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GRASSHOPPERS FROM PARTS OF NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—The *Herald* has specials from nineteen of the heaviest grain-growing counties of this State. They give most encouraging reports. The grasshoppers have entirely disappeared in most places. At Chapman's they settled down yesterday and the night before in vast numbers and hurt corn badly. The damage to corn in Dawson County will be less than one-tenth. The small grain throughout the State is nearly all harvested in good condition. Many farmers are working day and night to secure the crops. The weather is very pleasant, the thermometer ranging about 76°

THE ARMY WORM IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 12.—Army worms appeared on the Marsh road, about a mile from St. John, yesterday afternoon, in considerable strength, and, notwithstanding the efforts made to destroy them, they were marching on the city last night, with apparently undiminished numbers. To-day they are gone. Considerable damage has been done to grass, turnips, and other root vegetables. The army worm recently invaded Grassy Island, in the St. John River, from which an annual revenue was derived from the sale of grass. This year only one-fifth the usual amount will be realized. There is no general invasion of this Province and the alarm has subsided.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. GOV. BEACH AND STATE ENGINEER RICHMOND.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The *Argus* of tomorrow morning will contain letters from Lieut. Gov. Beach and State Engineer Richmond, members of the Canal Board of 1869, stating in substance that the required maps, plans, and estimates were before that board when the Port Schuyler work was ordered to be let. This is the work, the contract for the execution of which was made with Denison, Belden & Co., and formed the subject of the first report of the Governor's Canal Commission.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night fire was discovered in the residence of ex-Councilman John F. Barkley, at Passaic. Mr. Barkley was aroused by the smoke, and on getting up found his escape by the door and stairs cut off, and he had to climb out of a window. His family were at Ocean Grove. Had they been at home, probably lives would have been lost. The house was entirely destroyed, and but little furniture was saved. The loss is $15,000 to $20,000; insured for $11,000 in the Citizens' and Napoleon Companies, of New-York.

A fire Wednesday night at Sacramento, Cal., burned over two blocks between Front and Second and Second and R streets, destroying Nichols & Co.'s wooden ware manufactory, Hartwell & Co.'s planing mill, sash and blind factory, and warehouse; also a number of frame dwellings. The fire burned from 7 P. M. until midnight. Loss $60,000; insurance light.

The canal-boat P. J. Gibbs, loaded with 1,800 barrels of lime, owned by William Johnson, of Buffalo, valued at $3,000 and insured for $1,800, was totally destroyed by fire at the foot of Rodney street, Brooklyn, yesterday evening.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the basement of No. 521 Third avenue, occupied by E. J. Kiernan, as a hat store. Damage, $50; no insurance.

The flour, saw, and shingle mills at Maple Grove, Ontario, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is $15,000, partially insured.

THE HARTFORDS AND MUTUALS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—The Hartford and Mutual Base-ball Clubs played yesterday, but the game was interrupted by the rain on the last half of the ninth inning, when the score stood 1 to 1, with the Hartfords at the bat and two men out. The game was declared a draw.

A BANK CASHIER'S DEFALCATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Chillicothe, Ohio, says that J. Marley Snyder, Cashier of the Chillicothe National Bank, has been discovered to be a defaulter, but the amount of the defalcation has not been made public. Snyder left Chillicothe some three weeks ago to come to Cincinnati, but has since been heard from at Wallingford, Vt., where he has relatives. His mysterious conduct induced an investigation, which showed that for eight years past he has been using the bank's balances in New-York for speculative purposes.

A DAY IN NEWPORT HARBOR.

A LIVELY SCRATCH REGATTA—AN ENTERTAINING CONTEST BETWEEN THE BOATS' CREWS OF THE YACHTS—THE COMING REGATTA—CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—We have had another resting day, and are refreshed in consequence. Sailing forevermore is apt to become monotonous, and it is not undesirable to linger now and then in a secure haven. Newport seems to me to have worn all day a Sabbath aspect, but perhaps it is because we ourselves are idle that the day of rest appears to have come round prematurely. The place is very lively, very fashionable, and very nautical. Commodores, Captains, and sailors are continually passing from the fleet to the shore and back again to the squadron, and altogether things go along pleasantly.

We were at our liveliest this evening by reason of a very well and rapidly organized regatta between the boats crews of the different yachts. The affair created quite an excitement. The participants in the race were genuinely in earnest; the honor of their yachts and their individual manhood were stimulus enough, but the diverse sympathies of a large number of spectators and the steady partisanship of particular friends gave additional vim to their exertions. There were three races, one for four-oared gigs, one for pair-oared boats, and a third for "dingy" boats which are, of course, pulled in the ordinary single scull fashion. For the first of these there were four entries, the crews coming from the Alarm, Idler, Mohawk, and Dreadnaught, the last-named of which has again joined the squadron. Rowing men would decidedly set the boat of the Dreadnaught down as of too good a class for her competitors, but no stringent regulation barred her entry. The course was around a buoy in the harbor, ending at the flag-ship Alarm.

The contest was a very keen one, but the superiority of the Dreadnaught's boat told the inevitable tale; for, after following the Idler's boat for a long time, she passed her in what may be called the homestretch, although the phrase is rather "horsey" than nautical, and won the race. The Idler's boat was second, the Mohawk third, and the Alarm last. For the pair-oared race there were entries from the Foam, Idler, Addie V., Restless, Mohawk, and Estelle, which is now with the squadron. The boat of the Idler was rowed with remarkable sturdiness, and won the contest, the Mohawk boat being a close second. The Active, Restless, Genio, Dreadnaught, and Foam sent representatives for the third race, which was cleverly won by the sturdy sculler of the Foam, although he was badly fouled by a cat-boat when coming up to the finish. Sweepstakes prizes were given.

The following are the full conditions of the regatta during to-morrow and the coming week:

First race, on Friday, the 13th inst., for two prizes, offered by Commodore Kingsland; one for schooners and one for sloops, with time allowance; course from Fort Adams to and around the buoy off the north end of Block Island, leaving it on the starboard and returning to the point of starting.

Second race, on Monday, the 16th, for four prizes, offered by Vice Commodore Garner; one each for first and second class schooners, and one each for first and second class sloops, with time allowance, the course to be announced on the morning of the race.

Third race, on Wednesday, the 18th, for two prizes, offered by ex-Commodore Bennett, one for schooners and one for sloops, without time allowance; the course to be announced on the morning of the race.

In each instance the start will be a flying one, and the time of the yachts will be taken as they cross an imaginary line drawn from Fort Adams to the Dumplings. The hour of starting will be announced by a signal from the flag-ship on the morning of each race; entries are to be made on board the flag-ship not later than sunset on the day before each race; no deposit will be required. Signals of starting will be as follows: One gun or whistle to prepare. Ten minutes later the same signal to start, and all yachts must cross the line within fifteen minutes thereafter. These regattas will be open to all yachts belonging to the New-York Yacht Club which have accompanied the squadron on the cruise hence to the eastward, including those which were detained here by reason of any accident. All races will be governed by the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, except as herein otherwise provided.

The following yachts are entered, so far, for the race which takes place to-morrow: Schooners—Rambler, Mohawk, Idler, Clio, Dreadnaught, and Restless. Sloops—Windward, Addie V., Vindex, and Genio. The possibilities are, however, that others may enter before the time of starting, which, as will be seen above, is discretionary. The Eva has gone on the ways for overhauling, and, will probably miss to-morrow's contest. The Comet has arrived from Greenport.

A CRIME COMES TO LIGHT.

A SAILOR'S CONFESSION—TWO WOMEN MURDERED TWO YEARS AGO.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 12.—A report is in circulation of a horrible crime committed two years ago, which has only now come to light by the confession of a sailor named Greenwood. The schooner Mary E. Jones sailed from Clyde River, Shelburne County, for Boston, and two sisters named Sutherland were passengers. Shortly after sailing, the two women were brutally outraged by the Captain and the crew, except one man who now tells the story. They were then killed and the bodies thrown overboard. The crew afterward landed in their boats on the coast, and reported that the vessel met with heavy weather and was thrown on her beam-ends, and the young women drowned in the cabin; but the vessel subsequently drifted into Barrington Bay, when the deck-load was still on and there was no appearance of her having been on her beam-ends, and no bodies were found in the cabin. The Captain's name is Swain, and he is now bound to a New-Brunswick port where he will be arrested on his arrival. One of the crew was lately arrested at Shelburne, but the magistrate considered the evidence insufficient to warrant his committal. There is much excitement throughout the country about the matter. Greenwood's only excuse for not before telling the truth is, that the sailors compelled him to take an oath that he would never divulge the crime.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Aug. 12.—Yellow fever broke out here on Sunday, Aug. 8. It is not known how it originated, but it is supposed to have been brought from Havana. There are now thirty cases under treatment, and the disease is of a most malignant type. Seven deaths have occurred, including that of Dr. Bradfield, a leading physician.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN-FALL.

ANOTHER MILL RIVER DAM BREAKS.

CONSTERNATION IN MILL RIVER VALLEY—PANIC AT WILLIAMSBURG—FLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO THE HILLS—ALARM FROM A LEEDS STEAM-WHISTLE—AN UNNECESSARY FRIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Searsville Reservoir dam on the west branch of Mill River was swept away last night. The first reports from the scene that reached here were exaggerated. The dam which was swept away was that of Levi Bradford's saw-mill at Searsville, one and a half miles above Williamsburg village. The disaster occurred in the night, and the giving way of the large reservoirs at Goshen could scarcely have caused more consternation in the villages below.

At Williamsburg there was a fearful panic, and many families fled to the hills for safety, while the farmers drove away horses and cattle from their barns to higher ground, expecting momentarily to be engulfed. The streets of the village were badly washed, and one abutment of a new iron bridge was swept away. At Skinnersville, the fine new bridge across Mill River was carried off.

At Leeds the watchman at the button factory started the steam-whistle and left the building. The waters swept away one end of the button-factory dam, cutting off his return, and the whistle continued to sound till the whole village was aroused. Overflowing the banks the waters swept down the highway, and completely surrounded the dwelling of an Irish family, who had just time to fly to a tree for safety. The alarm at Leeds was heard at Florence, raising a great ferment in that village. The river was already swollen by the recent heavy rains, and the sudden influx of the Searsville Mill Pond was sufficient to cause a considerable flood, but the waters soon subsided, without having done very extensive damage, and, happily, without loss of life.

CONDITION OF MILL RIVER AT WILLIAMSBURG—BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY—THE RESERVOIRS VERY FULL.

WILLIAMSBURG, Mass., Aug. 12.—Mill River, swollen by the heavy rains of yesterday afternoon and evening, is higher than since the flood in October, 1869, with the exception of the disaster in May, 1874. At midnight it rose to its highest point. The wooden bridge at Skinnersville was carried to Leeds, and the abutment of the stone bridge at Williamsburg destroyed. The road is badly damaged at Searsville, and will delay travel a day or two. All is safe at Haydenville. At Leeds the water overflowed one end of the Mill River Button Company's dam, where the overflow is narrower than before; and also cut through near the factories. All is safe, however, with the exception of the damage to the stone bridge. The washing away has been checked with sand-bags. Gen. Otis and a large force of men were at work all night. Many families fled to the hills and the depot on the high ground. All the houses in the village were deserted. Roberts' Meadow reservoir, supplying Northampton water mills, overflowed its embankment both sides of the dam, and the stone work began crumbling. A gang of twenty men checked it. Florence is not damaged.

DAMAGE TO THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—The breaking away of the Western Goshen branch of Mill River, at 11 o'clock last night, forced the Boston and Albany Railroad's bridge, between Huntington and Russell, from its foundations. Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon no passengers from Albany had arrived in this city, and the managers of the road say the accident cannot be repaired until the swollen river subsides. The Owl and Modoc trains were obliged to send their passengers by private conveyance to Springfield, whence special trains are to be dispatched to Boston.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WESTERN RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The river rose very little last night, and now marks a fraction of an inch above the Spring flood, and within two inches of the danger line. The bottom opposite this point is slowly and steadily filling, and only a few inches of the rim of the bank is visible, and in numerous places it is running over. On this side, from the foot of Jefferson street and up to the mouth of Wolf River, much damage is feared from the caving in of the bank when the water recedes, as along this portion of the city's front the river has been gradually cutting away the bank for the past three or four years. The latest intelligence from below is that the water is running over at the gap between the two levee districts in Coahoma County, Miss., 150 miles below here, and has badly damaged a number of plantations. The White River is reported as backed up 150 miles, and the Arkansas about the same, while the back-water in the St. Francis extends up about eighty miles.

DAMAGE TO CORN AND COTTON BY MISSISSIPPI CREVASSES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night the river had risen only the third of an inch, and now only shows 33 feet 10 inches flush on the gauge, which is a trifle above the Spring rise and two inches below the danger line. Additional news from below in reference to the crevasse at Burke's Place, in the lower end of Coahoma County, Miss., states that there is a gap of twelve miles between the levee districts of Coahoma and Bolivar Counties, and at the lowest point, which is Burke's Place, a private levee had been constructed, which broke last Friday night, since which time the water has been pouring through the crevasse and thence into Huskpuckany and Sunflower. About 3,000 acres of cotton and corn have already been destroyed in that vicinity. At Chicot City they report the railroad inundated at four and eight mile posts, and that most of the lands between there and Red Fork, on the Arkansas River, are submerged. The planters are reticent in regard to their losses, and steamboat men are not inclined to array the planters against them by giving information concerning the damage, except in general terms.

THE ILLINOIS RIVERS GREATLY SWOLLEN.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Cairo and Vincennes Railroad track is eight inches under water for a mile and a half between Mount Carmel and St. Francesville. The embankments are also washed in several places from 200 to 400 feet near the Wabash River. It will take a week to repair the road for the regular travel. A mixed train runs daily between Cairo and Mount Carmel.

THREE AND A HALF INCHES OF RAIN IN FOUR HOURS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—A heavy rain set in here this forenoon, doing considerable damage to streets, railroads, sewers, and cellars. In four hours, from 8 to 12 o'clock, the rainfall measured nearly three and one-half inches.

A RAFTING FLOOD ON THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The rains of the past two weeks have raised the Delaware sufficiently to enable the lumbermen to get their rafts down the river. This is the first rafting freshet since last Spring. Hundreds of rafts have lain at different points along the river since that time, the most of which will now be floated to tide-water. It will greatly relieve the lumber interest along the Delaware River, which has been greatly straitened this season.

DAMS, ROADS, AND BRIDGES DAMAGED IN NEW-JERSEY—A TORNADO.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Yesterday's heavy rains have greatly swollen the river and have caused freshets in its tributaries which have done much damage in the country above Paterson, as well as in the city. The Peckwan River was suddenly swollen to overflowing, carrying away two dams at Cedar Grove, a wooden bridge near there, a handsome iron bridge on the Notch road, and a wooden bridge on the Little Falls Turnpike. The lower floor of Jackson's woolen mill, near Little Falls, was suddenly flooded, and the workmen had to run to save their lives.

Near Singack, above Little Falls, there was a sort of cyclone or whirlwind, which lifted a young man named Clark ten feet into the air and then dropped him uninjured. Mr. Clark's house was badly wrenched by the whirlwind, and it was feared it was going into the air also. A barn valued at $5,000 near by was destroyed by the sudden gust, while neighbors experienced no unusual meteorological effects.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—A tornado passed over a section of Union Township yesterday afternoon. The fall of rain was tremendous and the Rahway River rose eight feet inside of half an hour. The three-arch bridge at Millburn was swept away and the embankment of the Peapack Railroad at Unionville washed away. Mr. Burt Allen and family were surrounded in their house by the rising of the Rahway River, but were rescued by wagons pushed to the house and drawn out by men with ropes. The bridges all along the Rahway in Union are submerged from three to four feet, but not swept away. It is thought a water-spout burst over that section. Such a storm was never before known there.

THE RAINFALL IN THIS CITY.

IT EXCEEDS ANY PREVIOUS STORM FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS—REPORT OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU.

The recent succession of storms, accompanied by heavy rain, which have prevailed in the neighborhood of the Metropolis for the past week, was yesterday capped by a climax, in the form of a rain-storm of unusual magnitude and comparatively limited extent. The Signal Service bulletin, issued at Washington at 1 A. M. yesterday, had predicted "local rains, followed by partly cloudy and warmer weather, south-east to south-west winds, and slowly rising barometer," for "the Middle States, lower lake region, and South Atlantic States," and the prediction was fulfilled to the letter. In this City the storm did not commence till noon, although the weather was lowering and portended rain all the morning. Shortly after 12 o'clock the rain began to descend, at first moderately, but with a steadily increasing volume which promised something more than a Summer shower. By 3 o'clock the storm had reached its height, and from that time until 6 the rain literally fell in torrents. Every fifteen or twenty minutes the violence of the storm would abate somewhat, only, however, to return again with augmented force. Between 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock the wind veered entirely around the compass from north-east to south-west. At 6:30 it was blowing steadily from the south-west, and by 9 P. M. the moon shone brightly in a clear sky. During the last hour of the afternoon the streets in all parts of the City were deserted save by the street cars and here and there a heavily-loaded truck. In the down-town districts, constantly increasing throngs blocked the doorways of the newspapers, banks, and insurance offices, while up town the crowds of pedestrians sought shelter in the lobbies of the hotels. Umbrellas were of little value against the sheets of falling water, and even wooden awnings of the most substantial pattern disclosed leaks. At the ferries and in the street cars the usual discomforts attended the traveling public, who were packed, wet and dry together, in the cabins and doorways, with much less regard to their comfort than if they were "the dumb driven cattle" for whom society maintains protectors. On the Second and Third Avenue lines the crowding was carried to an extent which was unusually outrageous. In some of the cars the people were packed three deep between thickly-crowded seats, while dripping umbrellas and unwieldy market-baskets were jammed into the interstices until the patience of the outraged public was exhausted. "Always room for one more" was the motto of the conductors, and their ceaseless requests to the imprisoned passengers to "Move up there, will you," added the last straw to the load which the ever-patient public is so fond of carrying. It was commonly remarked that a few more days like yesterday would perhaps result in some action of the authorities by which this scandalous abuse might be abated.

At the Signal Service office in the Equitable building the rainfall recorded in the six hours between 11:55 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. was 3.11 inches—three times greater than that which accompanied the storm of Saturday last. In fact the rainfall of yesterday was the largest for the last ten years, and equal to that of the whole month of February the present year. Following is the rainfall for each month of 1875:

	Inches.		Inches.
January	2.[illegible]7	May	1.47
February	3.23	June	1.66
March	4.25	July	5.23
April	3.21	August, (12 days)	6.55

The amount of rain which fell yesterday was thus equivalent to that of the two months of May and June together, while the first twelve days of the present month show a higher result than that of the entire thirty-one days of July preceding. Its area, however, was not extensive, New-York being the centre of the storm, and Philadelphia, New-London, and Albany its limits on the south-west, east, and north respectively. Estimating the heavy rainfall to extend fifty miles out at sea, the length of the territory and ocean covered by the storm may be stated at 200 miles, and its breadth at 150, making the total storm area 30,000 square miles, of which some 5,000 or 6,000 were salt water. At Philadelphia the rainfall was .85 of an inch; at Albany, .38, and at New-London, .00. At Baltimore the rain fell to a depth of .06; at Buffalo, .01; at Rochester, .02, and at Oswego, .10. On the east the borders of the storm were a little more irregular. At Springfield, Mass., .18 of an inch fell; at Boston, .01; at Portland, Me., .02, and at Eastport, Me., .59. The barometer during the day was almost stationary, the total oscillation at this City being less than two-hundredths of an inch, when twenty-five times that amount was to have been expected.

During the storm yesterday afternoon the water-pipe leading from the roof of the five-story building Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard street became clogged up, and the water was forced back to the roof, where it formed to the depth of some sixteen inches. The water flowed through the scuttles and skylight to the floors below, causing considerable damage to the stock of Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., dry goods dealers, who occupy the first floor and basement. The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors were unoccupied. The building, which is owned by Jarvis Slade, is damaged to the extent of $500.

At 6 o'clock last evening, water from the sewer overflowed into the basement of No. 27 Lispenard street, occupied by G. Goetz, dealer in men's furnishing goods, covering the floor to the depth of several inches. The stock was removed to a place of safety, but it is apprehended that the goods may be damaged by the stench from the sewer, which filled the building.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday's storm was widely destructive throughout the State of New-Jersey. In Jersey City and Hudson County it was not so severe as in the other localities, in the former place the damage being confined to the flooding of cellars in the lower part of the city. The market gardens throughout the county sustained some loss by the destruction of corn and other crops. In Newark the streets were completely flooded, in consequence of the choking up of the sewers, which proved entirely too limited in capacity to carry away the torrents of rain which poured down. In Orange, South Orange, and West Orange the storm made great havoc. Orange Valley was completely submerged with the streams of water which flowed down from the mountains, and the torrents carried with them large bowlders of rocks and deposited them in the streets. The factories sustained considerable damage, and in a number of streets the pavements and sidewalks were torn up. The stone bridge in Day, near Washington street, Orange, was completely swept away, and it is said that all the bridges in what is known as the "Ropes tract" are more or less damaged. In West Orange a large volume of water poured down the streets that lead from the top of the mountain and overflowed the creeks, in many cases inundating houses and barns and causing general destruction. The roads, which were paved with Telford pavement, on which the citizens prided themselves not a little, were seriously damaged. Several bridges were completely carried away, and others damaged so badly as to need extensive repairing. The destruction was particularly severe in the gardens and farms surrounding the towns, in many of them the crops being utterly destroyed. Llewellyn Park, which is the Central Park of that section of the country, sustained almost irreparable damage. A valuable horse which was grazing in the grounds of Jephtha B. Lindsley was carried away by the freshet and drowned.

IN BROOKLYN.

A partially-completed wall of a large building intended for a pork-packing house, at the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, weakened by the rain, caved in last night, carrying with it two floors of the building already completed.

SCIENCE AT DETROIT.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION—INTERESTING PAPER READ.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—The session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is proving a complete success in everything but numbers, only 123 members having as yet responded to their names at roll-call. The citizens are doing all in their power to make this meeting a pleasant one to all concerned, and there is no doubt their efforts will be crowned with success. At the general session this morning invitations to visit various points of interest were received and properly acted upon, after which Prof. Morse's resignation as a member of the Standing Committee was accepted, and Prof. T. W. Clark, of Cincinnati, was elected in his place by ballot. The general meeting then adjourned, the sections reassembling at once in their respective rooms.

In Section H, devoted to mathematics and physics the following were chosen members of the General Nominating Committee: George W. Hough, of Albany, N. Y.; J. N. Stockwell, of Cleveland, Ohio; H. F. Eddy, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. H. C. Bolton, of Columbia College, New-York. The following papers were read before the section: "Descriptive Geometry," by S. Edward Warren; "The Solar Atmosphere," by S. P. Langley; "Problems in Watson's Co-ordinates," by Thomas Hilton; "The Distribution of the Asteroids," by Daniel Kirkwood; "Some Inequalities of a Long Period in the Moon's Motin," by John N. Stockwell.

In the sub-section of chemistry papers were read as follows: "On the Omission of Dynamical Quantities from Chemical Formulæ," by H. F. Walling; "Chemistry of Three Dimensions," by F. W. Clarke; "On Certain New Tungsten Compounds," by Albert R. Leeds; "On Improvement of Bunsen's Method for Specific Gravities of Gases," by T. C. Mendenhall; "On Carbon Determinations in Iron and Steel," by John W. Langley; "On Comparative Determinations of the Solubilities of Alkaloids in Crystalline Amorphous and Nascent Conditions," by Albert B. Prescott, and "Notes on Colorado Tellurium," by F. W. Clarke.

A subsection of microscopy was organized, and officers will be elected to-morrow.

Section B, devoted to geology and biology, seemed to appeal strongly to the public taste, and the Recorder's Court-room, in which the sessions were held, was thronged throughout the sessions. Papers were read as follows: "Are Insects any Material Aid to Plants in Fertilization?" by Thomas Mechan; "Distribution of Batrachia and Reptilia in North America," by E. D. Cope; "Locusts as Food for Man," by Charles V. Riley; "Fac-similes from Nature of Ancient Rock Sculptures in Ohio, with Verbal Explanations," by Charles Whittlesey; "Notice of some Pre-historic Remains from Michigan and Illinois," by A. Winchell: "Recent Mound Explanations," by A. Davenport; "Iowa," by R. I. Farquehorn; "Physical Geology of the Trap Formation of Lake Superior; Plans and Verbal Explanations," by Charles Whittlesey; "The Geology of the Southern Counties of New-York and particularly of the Catskill Mountain Region," by James Hall; "Rectification of the Geological Map of Michigan," by Alexander Winchell; "New Specimens of Fossils from Canada," by J. W. Dawson; "Some New and Remarkable Coal Plants from the Lower Coal Measures of Ohio and their Typical Relations," by E. B. Andrews; "Existence of Glacial Action upon the Summit of Mount Washington, N. H.," by C. H. Hitchcock; "Indian Mounds and Shell Heaps near Pensacola, Fla.," by George M. Sternberg; "Notes on the Aboriginal Money of California," by Lorenzo L. Yates.

This evening the members of the association, after listening to an address by Dr. John L. Le conte, of Philadelphia, became the guests of E. A. Brush, one of the oldest residents and wealthiest citizens of the place. The weather is delightful, and everything conspires to make this an exceptionally pleasant meeting.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the districts east of the Mississippi River, followed by clearing weather from the upper lake region southward to the Gulf coast. Clear weather continues in the North-west and South-west, with light winds, and no change in temperature. The barometer continues high north-east of New-England, and low north of the upper lake region. It has risen slightly in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. The Ohio River has risen six inches at Paducah, where it is one inch above the danger line. It has fallen decidedly at all other stations and is below the danger line, except at Evansville, where the gauge indicates forty feet six inches, and six feet six inches above the danger line. The Mississippi has fallen twenty-two inches at St. Louis, and one inch at Cairo. It has risen one inch at Memphis, Helena, and New-Orleans, and two inches at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, threatening weather will prevail, with rain, southerly winds, and slight changes in barometer, followed during the night by clearing and cooler weather.

For the Middle States, lower lake region, and South Atlantic States, clearing weather and rising temperature, with south-east to south-west winds, stationary or rising barometer and possibly local rains in Northern New-York and near Lake Ontario.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer and clear or fair weather, with easterly to southerly winds, and no decided change in barometer.

For the upper lake region partly cloudy and warmer weather, with south to west winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys warmer and clear or fair weather during the day, followed by winds shifting to easterly and southerly, falling barometer and local rains.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	71°	74°	3:30 P. M.	87°	76°
6 A. M.	71°	74°	6 P. M.	80°	7[illegible]°
9 A. M.	75°	78°	9 P. M.	76°	75°
12 M.	78°	83°	12 P. M.	75°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.........75⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........76⅝°

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

A SPECIAL PATENT LAW REQUIRED—BRITISH ART AT THE EXPOSITION—RULES CONCERNING THE USE OF SPACE GRANTED TO EXHIBITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875.

One of the questions which have bothered the minds of the members of the Centennial Commission is the following: "What protection, if any, further than the laws of the country, shall be accorded foreign inventors who send their goods to the Exhibition of 1876?" Gen. Goshorn said that at first this appeared to be a great bugaboo, but afterward dwindled.

The Commissioners of the various foreign Governments have been apprised ere this by letter of the fact that any person, whether native or foreign, can take out a patent and be protected in it in this country, and requesting them to so notify their representatives. This idea of the case has been accepted willingly by England and Germany, but France holds out, and is greatly discontented, saying that her inventors and artisans refuse to send anything of merit unless they will be protected. Of course, there will be many exhibitors who would not care to take the trouble to take out patents here, but these parties can obviate all seeming difficulties by filing a caveat at the United States Patent Office expressing their intention of securing a patent, which will afford ample protection. This subject, while being of great interest to foreigners, has weight for Americans as well, because fair play should be shown to everyone. The only way of getting over the difficulty that has been mentioned—and there seems but one way—is for the commission to petition Congress to enact special laws on the subject to cover the period of the Centennial Exhibition. France did it, and expects the Americans to accord her the same privileges.

There seems just now a bare possibility that British art will not receive that creditable display at the Centennial which should be accorded to it. Why this will occur has been related to me as follows: The General Government has made no provision to transport the works of the artists, and left the matter entirely to each one separately. This seems strange, but such is the fact as reported to the officers of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in this City. The officials of the Pennsylvania Academy, immediately on hearing this, prepared a petition, signed by the President, John L. Claghorn, Esq., an art connoisseur of high merit, and obtained the signatures of all the highest officials in the State and county who could be reached from this City, requesting the British Government to take immediate action on an appeal made by the Royal Academy of Arts of London, and bear the cost of transportation from England to America and return. The petition will be sent to London from New-York to-morrow.

The annexed rules for the information and guidance of exhibitors have been issued by the Bureau of Installation relative to space in the main exhibition building:

The space granted to an exhibitor within the building is available floor space, exclusive of the intermediate passages between the exhibits. It may be utilized in various ways, as follows:

By placing the products exhibited directly upon the floor.

By constructing a low platform upon which they may be placed.

By erecting counters upon which they may be arranged.

By erecting ornamental columns, pyramids, cones, and partitions to obtain wall space.

By erecting show-cases in which the exhibits may be tastefully displayed.

There will be no charge for space, but all platforms, counters, ornamental partitions, show-cases, and appurtenances must be erected at the expense of the exhibitor. No particular form or design is prescribed for the cases, counters, &c., but they must not exceed the following heights without special permission from the Chief of Bureau:

Show-cases and Partitions—Fifteen feet above the floor.

Counters—Two feet ten inches above the floor, on the side next the passage-way.

Platforms—One foot above the floor.

In order to insure the advantageous and satisfactory location of products exhibited, applicants for space desiring to erect show-cases, counters, or partitions, must furnish to this bureau a scale drawing or tracing, showing clearly the elevation and ground plan of the same, and if the case is intended for inspection from all sides; if not, which sides are open to inspection, and which form the back or sides. In many instances cases will be placed back to back.

Exhibitors have the privilege of placing railings of approved design around the space allotted to them. All such railings must be of the uniform height of two feet six inches above the floor level, and may be attached to the case by projecting brackets, or be supported by posts from the floor. In every instance the floor space granted includes the area embraced by the railing. The line of the railing will be placed upon the line of the passage-way, and no railing will be allowed to project beyond the case or counter into the passage-way.

Exhibitors desiring to display products pendant from the roof trusses must in every case obtain special permission to that effect from the chief of bureau.

No exhibitor will be permitted to display products in such a manner as to obstruct the light or vistas through the avenues and aisles, or occasion inconvenience, injury, or disadvantageously affect the display of other exhibitors. Signs will not be allowed to project beyond the floor area of the space allotted, nor will signs made of canvas or paper be permitted. The naves, avenues, aisles, and public passage-ways remain under the control of the United States Centennial Commission; and no trophies, decorations, portals, fountains, or other special exhibits will be permitted in them, except by special permission of the Director General.

Each column within the building will be lettered and numbered, the letters designating the lines of columns, lengthwise, from east to west, and the numbers the lines, crosswise, from north to south. Each exhibitor will have his location defined with reference to the nearest column, and the official directory of the building will give the positions according to this system.

Exhibitors having space granted in close proximity to the columns or outer wall of the building will be furnished from this bureau with drawings showing the form of the columns, the water-spouts, and the available wall-space. Cards stating the exhibitor's name, class of objects, catalogue number, place of manufacture, and price, will be affixed to goods under such regulations as the commission may prescribe.

All products arriving at the doors of the building by rail, wagon, or otherwise, will be received by the Bureau of Transportation and delivered on the space granted. Each exhibitor will then be expected to commence unpacking and arranging his goods without delay. Provision has been made for the removal and safe storage of empty boxes and cases immediately after unpacking.

All exhibits must be arranged, completely and finally in position, not later than May 1, 1875. The Chief of the Bureau of Installation has charge of the allotment of space to exhibitors in the United States section. The right to alter or amend these rules is reserved.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

HENRY PETTIT, Chief of Bureau of Installation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1875.

PATRONAGE FOR TAMMANY.

A STORMY ALDERMANIC MEETING.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO PASS THE CROTON MAIN RESOLUTIONS—AN ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE, WITH PERSONAL EPITHETS—THE VIEWS OF EXPERTS NOT WANTED.

The Board of Aldermen held yesterday one of the most stormy sessions in its eventful history. Early in the afternoon the Democratic members had a caucus at which they decided to call up for the seventh time the general order authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to have new Croton mains laid in various portions of the City, "by days' work," at a cost of $500,000. In order to facilitate the passage of the measure, a report was industriously circulated that a few members of the opposition had agreed to vote for it, but it was without a shadow of foundation. Soon after the board was called to order by President Lewis, Alderman Morris said he desired to obtain some positive information as to the actual water supply, and the necessity, if any, for new pipes, and he would therefore submit the following:

Whereas, It is apparent that great diversity of opinion exists in regard to the sufficiency of the supply and efficiency of the distribution of Croton water in this City that can only be reconciled by experts, men whose opinions and statements will be accepted by all as final and conclusive, as they have for years made that subject a study, and whose ability and integrity would be accepted as a guarantee that the subject would be thoroughly, honestly, and impartially treated; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby requested to employ Alfred W. Craven and George S. Green, and instruct them to examine the subject in detail, and report, through him, to this Common Council: First, in relation to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the original aqueduct, reservoirs, water supply, and appliances for its distribution, with reference to the past, present, and future requirements of this City; second, a like report in relation to the present water supply, reservoirs, and modes of distribution, and the necessity or otherwise for the construction of storage reservoirs and for securing the right to draw water from the natural lakes in Putnam County for use in this City; third, the capacity or incapacity of the mains and other pipes now in use to supply adequately the present needs of the City for water, particularly south of Grand street, with the amount and probable cost of providing any additional appliances, if any, that may be necessary for that purpose; fourth, in view of the prospective demand for water in keeping with the anticipated increase of population and business, what additional means, if any, are necessary to procure and furnish an unfailing and adequate supply, with an approximation of the cost thereof should additional means be found necessary; and, fifth, all such other information in connection with the subject of the water supply for this City, as may be deemed by them of service to the City authorities and of interest to our citizens.

The resolutions were the signal for a long and acrimonious debate, in which personal epithets were freely used. When they were read, Alderman Seery, desiring to dispose of them summarily, moved that they be referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Morris—I hope not. It is certainly proper for us to obtain information from experts, and there can be no objection to the gentlemen named for that purpose.

Alderman Purrey—These resolutiens ought not to pass. They seem to me to express a want of confidence in the Department of Public Works, and we do not share that feeling. I want to see the general order passed to-day. The City stands in need of more water, and the underwriters bear witness to the fact. I have heard that the insurance rates have gone up because of the scanty supply.

Alderman Morris—I do not mean to impugn Commissioner Fitz John Porter's honesty, but there are very grave doubts as to whether he knows anything about the Croton Water supply. The gentleman has stated that insurance rates have gone up. That is false. They have been reduced some twenty per cent. One agent told me that he would be glad to have the excitement over the matter kept up in the Board of Aldermen, so that they might return to the former rates.

Alderman Purroy—That is false; I say that is false. Insurance rates have gone up.

Alderman Morris—I beg to differ from the gentleman. And now I want to refer to another matter. It has been stated that we ought to sustain Commissioner Fitz John Porter because we confirmed him. But we did not confirm him. The Mayor brought him over from New-Jersey and appointed him to fill a vacancy.

At the request of Alderman Blessing, the communication of the Board of Fire Underwriters, requesting an increased supply of water down town, was here read.

Alderman Purroy said that the measure was opposed because it would give patronage to Commissioner Porter. Now, he was willing to yield up his portion of the patronage if the resolutions were passed. He wanted to find employment for the poor laboring men.

Before the Alderman had finished the sentence the spectators in the gallery broke out into uproarious applause, which was continued for some time. When order was restored Alderman Morris said there could be no reasonable objection to obtaining information from the experts named in the resolutions.

Alderman Purroy desired to know if the gentleman did not get some patronage.

Alderman Morris replied that he did not judge of the question as one of patronage. He knew of a case where a man was appointed Reader to the Board of Aldermen, but although he was on the list of employes he had not seen him since three weeks after his appointment.

Alderman Purroy—I want now and here to stamp that statement as a falsehood. My brother was appointed Reader to this board, and he has since his appointment been actively engaged in performing clerical duties, as the clerk and the records will testify. Any statement to the contrary can be instantly proved false.

Alderman Morris—I have not seen him since.

Alderman Purroy—The clerk will testify to the fact.

President Lewis here conversed with the Clerk, who stated that the Alderman's brother is daily employed in engrossing the minutes of the board.

Alderman Purroy—You see what the statement amounts to. He is attending to his duties, unlike my colleague, Mr. Morris. The statement is clearly false.

A motion to place Alderman Morris' resolution on file was here put and carried by a majority vote.

Alderman Morris offered another resolution, that the work of operating, cleaning, and watching of the engines in the public buildings, and the lighting of gas in the same, be given out by contract. The work is now performed by men employed by Fitz John Porter. Mr. Morris said the change would effect a reduction of $80,000 a year.

Alderman Reilly said that no such saving could be effected, as only one-fourth of the men who were engaged in former years are now employed to do the work.

Alderman Purrey here made another attack upon Mr. Morris, remarking that he was taking counsel from the Controller. The spectators in the gallery again applauded the Alderman.

This last demonstration brought Alderman Vance to his feet. He protested against the business of the board being interfered with by such scenes of disorder, and he wondered at the ease with which it was tolerated without rebuke. Order was then restored, after which the resolution was referred to a committee. Another resolution was offered by Alderman Morris, reciting that the Police Department had requested the Dock Commissioners to light the various piers, and requesting the latter to state the number of piers owned and not owned by the City, and whether it would be better to place lamps on open piers instead of on bulkheads. It was referred.

Alderman Reilly here called up the general order directing Commissioner Porter to extend the water supply by laying new mains. He said the work was necessary, and that it would give employment to a large number of men who who were now in distress. It would be better to employ them than to send them to the Work-house, and the City would derive great benefit from their labor.

Alderman Billings said he had found the real object of the resolutions, which was to give work to men whether the work was necessary or not. If the work was necessary, he would vote to have it done by contract, by which a saving of 100 per cent. could be effected.

The resolutions were then lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Billings said he would be in favor of voting to have the pipes relaid in Fourth avenue which were disturbed by the Fourth avenue improvement.

Alderman Purroy said they were willing also to vote for such a resolution.

Alderman Vance announced that he would submit such a resolution at the next meeting.

A communication was received from Col. Thomas Dunlap, the new Commissioner of Jurors, asking the board to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of his office for the past twelve years, and to provide him proper rooms for the transaction of his business. The communication was accepted, and Messrs. Purroy, Reilly, and Robinson were appointed a committee to carry out its request. The investigation called for relates to the incumbency of Mr. Douglas Taylor, who still claims to be Commissioner of Jurors.

Alderman McCarthy presented a resolution providing that Commissioner Porter shall cause that portion of the Harlem flats, for the filling of which Jones & McQuade formerly had a contract, to be covered with pure and wholesome earth, the work to be done by contract. The resolution was lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Three communications were received from the Mayor, vetoing resolutions for paving streets, &c. In one instance the work had been previously performed.

Alderman Vance remarked that it was a strange thing to find the board passing resolutions for public improvements, and the Mayor vetoing such resolutions because the work had been already done. While attempting to speak further on this subject, Mr. Vance was interrupted several times and finally sat down. Some routine business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Louis Adolph, a German, forty years of age, committed suicide yesterday at his residence No. 186 Eldridge street, by taking Paris green. The case was at once reported to the Coroners, and upon an investigation being had it was found that the wife of the deceased died some three months ago, and that he shortly afterward became violently attached to another woman who, however, did not reciprocate his affections. He then became despondent. The following letter, written in German, was found on the body:

I, the undersigned, have poisoned myself by taking Paris green. Unhappy love is the cause of it.
LOUIS ADOLPH.

An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

NOTABLE ROWING EVENTS.

HARRY COULTER AND EVAN MORRIS MATCHED FOR THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA—THE NATIONAL REGATTA—THE FOURTH CONVENTION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The professional championship has been a dead letter for several years past, Harry Coulter really holding the fragments of the title by forfeit of an unanswered challenge. George Brown, who recently died, defeated two of the most prominent professional scullers, William Scharff and Evan Morris, both of Pittsburg, but as Brown was a Nova Scotia man he was considered to have no claim to the title formerly defended against all comers by Josh Ward, Walter Brown, and lastly Harry Coulter. Neither did the parties entering into the agreements to row Brown ever pretend to include the title; therefore Coulter, who has never been regularly challenged for a champion race, has still the right to the distinction, even though it was cheaply got. Coulter certainly was one of the most effective oarsmen that ever sat in a shell, but being of a very phlegmatic temperament he would shirk his work in training. Coulter's skill as a sculler is not to be called into question, and those who have trained under his direction have found his theory of training efficient; but the trouble with Coulter always was that he would not follow his own system of preparation in his own case. Now, however, he seems to have awakened from his lethargy, and to be determined to make a final record before he "goes on the shelf" among the rest of the ex-champions.

Evan Morris is a much younger man than Coulter, and his energy and straightforward conduct, coupled with his undeniable capability as a sculler, has made him a great favorite among the rowing men generally. During the past few weeks there has been considerable argument over the respective merits of these two men in Pittsburg, and these differences led to a very harmonious meeting between the men and their backers, at which a five-mile race for the championship of America was agreed upon, and $100 a side posted as a first deposit at the time of signing the following articles of agreement:

We, Henry Coulter and Evan Morris, do hereby agree to row a five-mile race, two and a half miles to a buoy and return, for $500 a side, open to $1,000, and the championship of America, on Saturday, the 11th day of September, 1875, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

2. The said race to take place upon a course to be mutually agreed upon, within twenty miles from the city, in a week from date.
3. The men to start at the word "go;" said word to be given by the referee; said referee to be chosen upon the night of posting the last deposit.
4. The first deposit of $100 a side to be put up upon signing articles, $200 a side on the 21st of August, and $200 a side on the 4th of September. The said money to be placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Liddell, who shall be final stakeholder.
5. Smooth water shall be required for the race, the referee to be the judge of the water. If the water should be too rough on the day specified, the race shall be rowed upon the first fair day following, Sunday excepted.
6. Any boat swerving from a direct course, to impede the progress of the other boat, shall be ruled out.
7. The leading boat becomes entitled to the other boat's water when clear water is shown between them.
8. There shall be two buoys, each man to turn his buoy from right to left, said buoys to be placed thirty yards apart; the men to toss for choice of position two hours before the race takes place.
9. Time shall be taken when the stern of the winning boat crosses the line.
10. The second and last deposit to be placed in the hands of the stakeholder, at Henderson's, No. 1 Diamond street, upon the evening specified, between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. Should either party fail to make the deposits at the times mentioned, they shall forfeit the money already up.
11. The decision of the referee shall be final in all things pertaining to the race.

(Signed,)
HENRY COULTER,
EVAN MORRIS.

Witnesses—FRANK BYRNES, WM. COATES.

THE GREAT REGATTAS.

The third annual regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association is fixed for Aug. 24, 25, and 26. Considerable trouble is anticipated on account of the change in the definition of an amateur. The rule, as it stands, does not exclude doubtful cases who have been within the pale of the law since May 1, 1874, instead of, as this clause read heretofore, May 1, 1873. A number of the crews also intend to request a change in the course from the turning race to the straightaway. The list of entries will hardly be as large as it was last year, but the rowing generally will be better, both as regards style and speed.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold their third annual regatta at Troy, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, the order of races to be as last year—single sculls, double sculls, pair-oared shells, and four-oared shells. A handsome silk banner, richly embroidered, will be given to the clubs whose representatives shall win races, one being provided for each class, in addition to the challenge prizes and individual prizes. All the races in this regatta are one mile and a half, straightaway.

The fourth convention of the National Association will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Troy, N. Y., Aug. 31, at 10 A. M. Weighty matters will be brought before this meeting, and the position of the association in regard to the Centennial regatta next year is to be considered; also the advisability of holding two regattas next season.

Among the crack fours who will participate in the two great regattas in prospect will be the winners of last year, the Beaverwycks, of Albany, who, with the exception of a single change in the crew, which is the substitution of Daniel Doncaster, Jr., for William Wilson, will row as they were, viz.: James Wilson and the two Gorman brothers. Then come the famous Argonautas, of Bergen Point, who, after trying Joseph F. Ward in the Schuylkill Navy regatta, have again taken back Walter Man, making up the crew as it stood in its numerous victories, viz.: Ed. Smith, Walter Man, Benjamin Stephenson, and Frederick C. Eldred. The Neptune Club, of West Brighton, Staten Island, the neighbors and especial rivals of the Argonautas, will also be represented by a four consisting of two Cornell College men and two of the Waverley four. The latter are Robert Lefman and Washington Coster, and the Cornell men, J. N. Ostrom, bow of the crew of 1874 and stroke for the crew of 1875, and Charles C. King, who rowed No. 5 in this year's crew. Next in importance comes the Atalanta four, which is entirely composed of college men—three from Wesleyan College, W. H. Downs, H. W. Rogers, and J. A. Eustis; John Gunster, of Williams, completing this quartet. As this four consists of picked college men, and they have had every advantage to get in thorough condition and practice, the long-mooted question as to the superiority of college oarsmen or our ordinary amateurs will be fully tested in the coming regattas.

The Mutual Boat Club, of Albany, known for many years as one of the most successful racing clubs in the country, have also a crew in practice who will give a good account of themselves. And the Duquesne crew, of Pittsburg, who won the four-oared race in the first amateur regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association, and who have just returned from Toledo, where they won the grand prize in the open race of the North-western Amateur Regatta, will also be there. The Potomac Boat Club, of Georgetown, also contemplates sending a crew, but who they are and what they can do has so far been kept very quiet, and a surprise is anticipated. The four of the Buffalo Rowing Club also intend to try the mettle of their Eastern confrères once more, and it is claimed that they have benefited largely by their previous experience. Neither the Wah-Wah-Sums, who were so long the champions of the North-west, nor the Southern crews will put in an appearance this year, but the newly-organized four of the Pilot Rowing Club, of Chicago, may be expected. Several other crews may possibly enter, but those named will probably fight out the end of the battle for the grand challenge cups of the Saratoga and National Association.

ROWING NOTES.

O'Neil and Englehart, who are matched to row a sculler's race on Saratoga Lake Sept. 21, for $1,000 a side, are both in active training—O'Neil on Saratoga Lake, in good health and spirits, and improving fast, while his opponent is doing his work in Newtown Creek, under John Biglin; and he also looks rugged and brown.

The dispatches published all over the country to the effect that John Shea, of Boston, had matched Evan Morris against John Biglin for $1,000 is entirely without foundation.

AN AGED RASCAL.

Robert Aiken, aged seventy-two, was placed before the bar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of being the keeper of a disorderly house in York street, situated in the rear of the Union Dime Savings Bank. The principal witness against him was Mr. Thomas W. White, Teller of the bank, who testified that the place kept by the aged Aiken was a common resort for debased white and colored people, who annoyed the bank officers and persons residing in the vicinity by their boisterous and obscene conduct. Aiken denied the charge and introduced several colored women and an occupant of the garret of No. 11 York street, named Frederick Eric, all of whom testified to the good character of Aiken. Notwithstanding their assurances, however, the court ordered Aiken to pay $100, which he speedily did from a well-filled pocket-book.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CAPT. WILLIAMS ON TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of Capt. A. S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, on charges of gross official misconduct while in command of the Eighth Precinct, during 1873 and 1874, was resumed yesterday, in pursuance of the adjournment.

The first witness examined was Catherine Brown, a colored woman, and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Brown, who testified on Wednesday. The witness said that she had lived at No. 143 Mercer street for three years with her husband; the lower portion of the premises was occupied as a panel-house; had frequently heard of persons being robbed there; remembered a white-haired old gentleman who was robbed of a gold watch and chain and money in the house; also remembered two other men who had been robbed there; one of these men came to the house afterward, and complained that he had been robbed, and he was assaulted and thrown into the street; saw the panel when it was put in; had frequently seen panel thieves in the house; saw Mollie Rush, alias Annie Small, come there with a man one night; the house was running for over two months; it was generally opened for business at 7 o'clock in the evening, and would remain open until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, except when a robbery occurred, in which case the place would be closed up at once, and not reopened until the following night; had frequently seen the gaslight put out in front of the house, and the number-plate taken off the door by the panel-thieves. After witness' mother-in-law went to the station-house, the thieves came to her and told her that "it was no use for her to take any trouble," as Capt. Williams was cognizant of all their plans, and was well paid for not interfering with them. On the 4th inst. three men came to her mother's house and endeavored to induce her not to appear against Capt. Williams.

Sergt. Groo was recalled, and made an explanation in regard to a mistake as to the date of a robbery mentioned in his former statement. He added that he "had never stated that he had made the statement before the committee to get square with Williams, who had treated him like a dog." He had a conversation with Sergt. Randall and Officer Terwilliger, but did not remember what he said to them.

The prosecution then rested, and Capt. Williams called witnesses in his defense. Sergts. Woodward, Rooney, Brown, and Fanning testified that they had never heard of panel-houses at No. 75 Greene street, No. 52 Wooster street, or No. 143 Mercer street, and had never received instructions from Capt. Williams not to enter robberies on the blotter, nor had they ever heard of any such order being given. Sergt. Woodward had heard of but one panel robbery while he was in the precinct, and in that case the parties were arrested. Sergt. Brown remembered a panel robbery at No. 28½ Wooster street, in 1873, and this case was found entered on the blotter.

Patrolman John Kerns, of the First Precinct, who was on post in Greene street, in the Eighth Precinct, in 1873, testified that he never knew that No. 75 Greene street was a panel-house.

Roundsman Francis Murphy gave similar testimony in regard to No. 143 Mercer street, and also that he had never heard of any panel robberies in the Eighth Precinct.

Roundsmen Charles Watson, Charles Hughes, and James Keeley, and Patrolmen John Maher, Charles R. Bliss, Daniel Quigley, William B. Wilson, Charles A. Martin, James A. Monell, Charles Parkes, and William Phelps gave similar testimony in regard to the places mentioned in the specifications.

Roundsman McMillan, of the mounted squad, testified that Groo, who had been a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers, was dismissed the service for being absent without leave, at Goldsboro, N. C.; Groo subsequently told him that this was a mistake; Groo was wounded during a skirmish at Dallas, Ga.

Ex-Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner testified that he visited the Eighth Precinct Station-house three or four times a week while Williams was in command; frequently conversed with Sergt. Groo on Police business; the Sergeant never reported any of the alleged panel robberies to him, and never complained that he was restrained from properly performing his duties; the witness had been with Capt. Williams on a number of occasions when he broke up panel-houses, gambling-houses, and houses of ill-fame. Sergt. Groo had led the witness to believe that Capt. Williams was a most efficient officer. He had Groo transferred from the Eighth Precinct at the request of Capt. Williams, who accused the Sergeant of grossly improper conduct at the Station-house; Capt. Williams refused to make a complaint against Groo because, although he was satisfied of the truth of the accusation, he could not obtain the evidence.

Mr. Salem Lissner, an importer of fancy goods at No. 446 Broome street, testified that a wealthy friend of his, by the name of Charles Furst, had been robbed in a panel-house. The thieves were arrested by Capt. Williams, but Furst having some doubt of their identity they were discharged. In his opinion Capt. Williams used every effort to secure the detention of the parties arrested.

At this juncture the examination was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

OTHER POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Smith disposed yesterday of a number of complaints made by citizens against Police officers. Patrolman Gaylord, of the Twentieth Precinct, was arraigned for having, on the evening of July 31, arrested without cause, a lady named Mrs. Birdsall. The officer explained in his defense that Mrs. Birdsall abused him in the street, and he was compelled to arrest her so as to disperse the crowd which had gathered to witness the scene. Dr. Sidney H. Kearney, a boarder in Mrs. Birdsall's house, also charged Sergt. Brogan with conduct unbecoming an officer on the occasion of his calling at the station-house to make inquiries about the arrest of his boarding mistress.

Patrolmen Henry, Kenny, and Gilchrist, of the Eleventh Precinct, were arraigned on charges of maltreating citizens, but their case, which has been already mentioned in THE TIMES, was adjourned for further testimony.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

A meeting commemorative of the memory of the late Rev. Philip L. Davies, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, who died in Philadelphia on July 30, was held last evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in East Thirteenth street, near Third avenue. The memorial sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. J. Jones, and addresses were delivered by Rev. H. G. James, of Utica; Rev. G. H. Humphreys, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. T. C. Edwards, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and others. Letters were read from Rev. B. T. Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Rev. John Evans, of Rhode Island. At the conclusion of the addresses appropriate resolutions were passed eulogistic of the character and labors of the deceased, and expressing condolence and sympathy for his family. The deceased was born in Wales, but emigrated to America in his fifteenth year. After his arrival he entered the Louisburg University, Pennsylvania, and shortly after his graduation commenced preaching at Pottsville, in that State. He subsequently removed to Scranton, where he accepted a call to preach in Camden, N. J., and remained for six years. In March, 1870, he came to New-York to assume the pastorate of the Berean Baptist Church. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, last Monday.

A SWINDLER AT LARGE.

Within a few days several newspaper offices and press-rooms in the neighborhood of Printing House Square have been visited by a man having the appearance of a working man, and wearing a working man's clothes, who has represented himself as an employe of Gillis & Geoghegan, of No. 116 Wooster street, and has requested in their name the loan of some tools or tackle, saying that they were needed in some work that was being done in the new Post Office. Yesterday he succeeded in obtaining from the foreman of a press-room a hoisting-tackle, technically called a "fall," of the value of about $25, saying that it was needed to hoist some iron pipe weighing 600 or 700 pounds. As he did not return, inquiry was made in the afternoon, and it was found that Messrs. Gillis & Geoghegan were not employed in the work at the new Post Office, and that they had no such man in their employ. They said they had heard several complaints within a few days from persons who had been victimized apparently by the same man.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Hannibal Day, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Alexander White, of Alabama, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Robert G. Hervey, President of the Illinois Midland Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. P. Southworth, of Mobile, and M. M. Ballou, of Boston, are at the New-York Hotel.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and Judge S. D. Phelps, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; John Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican*; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey; Gen. George B. Dandy, United States Army, and ex-Congressmen Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, and W. S. Herndon, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE.

THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR—THE RAIN PREVENTS THE COMPLETION OF THE SCORE.

The Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, practiced for the third time at Creedmoor range yesterday. The regiments were represented as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, Companies D and K, seventy-one men, under command of Capt. Satterlee, Lieut. Marshall, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; Thirty-second Regiment, Companies E and F, seventy-three men, Capt. Hellstern commanding, Capt. Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Forty-seventh Regiment, Companies D and G, commanded by Capt. Perry, Lieut. Bradley, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Major Petrie, of the Thirty-second Regiment, commanded the battalion; Major H. S. Manning superintended the firing, and Surgeon B. M. Richardson, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was present with his surgical instruments. The guard regulations were no better than usual, excepting at the entrance to the field. The Sergeant at that point, acting under instructions from the Officer of the Guard, refused for a long time to allow any one to enter the field who could not show his credentials as a member of the National Rifle Association, and he even required Gen. Shaler to produce his badge, upon the pretense that he did not know him. Subsequently it was ascertained that no orders of that kind had been issued by the Brigade Inspector. A guard was mounted in the field during the noon recess, who performed their duty by lying down, laughing and talking, and other unsoldierlike conduct. During the practice at 100 and 150 yards distance, a stiff breeze blew down the range toward the targets, and the sky being overcast, the weather was favorable for a creditable display of marksmanship. Soon after the men had moved back to the range at 400 yards, however, a heavy storm of wind and rain burst upon them, rendering it almost impossible to shoot with any degree of accuracy. They maintained their position for some time, until it became evident that the storm would be of long duration, when they surrendered to the elements. The men who qualified to shoot at 300 and 400 yards were apportioned as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, thirty-five men; Thirty-second, twenty, and Forty-seventh, twenty-eight men. Only a small proportion of this number were enabled to complete their scores at the last range, and they were so unsatisfactory as not to be worth publishing. The corps left Creedmoor on the 4:47 o'clock train. At 5 o'clock the weather cleared off, and the Ninth Regiment team practiced for an hour under the direction of Capt. Harding, the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. The Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, will occupy the range to-day.

A CRICKET MATCH INTERRUPTED.

The cricket match between the first elevens of the St. George and Staten Island Clubs was partially played yesterday at the Knickerbocker Grounds at Hoboken, N. J. Game was called at the usual hour, and the Staten Island Club sent Moore and Stevens to the bats, the latter being bowled out on the first ball, and sending the first wicket down for nothing. Moore, after having put together a fine score of 15, was finally caught out by Bennett on a ball bowled by Marsh. Davis went in to take Stevens' place, and was also caught out by Bennett after scoring a dozen. After some low scoring by Romilly, Donald, and Robinson, Brewster scored 6, and was bowled by Marsh, sending the seventh wicket down for 49. At this point the rain interrupted the game. The St. George eleven was yesterday composed of Messrs. Bance, Moeran, Cashman, Sleigh, Giles, Holland, Bennett, Green, Blackwell, Horcombe, and Marsh. The following is the complete score:

STATEN ISLAND CLUB.

FIRST INNING.

Moore, c. Bennett, b. Marsh	15
Stevens, b. Moeran	0
Davis, c. Bennett, b. Giles	12
Romilly, l. b. w.; b. Giles	1
Lusse, b. Marsh	0
Brewster, b. Marsh	6
Donald, c. Green, b. Marsh	3
Robinson, not out	6
McEyre, Rogers, Messer } To play	..
Byes, 5; leg byes, 1	6
Total	49

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

BY STATEN ISLAND CLUB.

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	T'l.
First.	0	32	34	34	34	40	49	..	..	..	49

Umpires—Messrs. Hosford and Vinten.

On Thursday next the above game will be played out on the Hoboken Grounds.

On Saturday, Aug. 21, the Staten Island club will visit Syracuse, and on the following Monday will play the Syracuse club at that city. On Tuesday they will attend the reception of the St. George Society, and on Wednesday will play a picked eleven from Central New-York, to be composed of two players from Ilion, two from Oswego, two from Utica, and the remainder from Syracuse.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Benjamin L. Cohen, of No. 56 Leonard street, was seriously injured about the head yesterday by a piece of hoisting-rope falling upon him in his store.

Daniel Schuble, aged fourteen, of No. 81 Delancey street, while painting at No. 24 Church street, fell through the hatchway from the third story yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Emanuel Meyer, aged fifteen, of No. 292 Grand street, had one of his hands severely cut by a circular saw at D. F. Carroll's box-factory, No. 99 Elm street, yesterday.

John E. Eagan, aged fifty, of No. 42 Vandewater street, was found yesterday lying in the yard of his residence suffering from severe injuries, which it is supposed he received by falling from a second-story window of his residence. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

John Ford, aged forty-five, of No. 9 Hamilton street, fell out of a fourth-story window of his residence yesterday morning to the yard beneath and sustained serious injuries.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The heavy rain yesterday prevented any games of base ball from being played in this vicinity. The Flyaway and Keystone Clubs, both of this City, had arranged to play a game at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, during the afternoon, which was postponed.

Should the weather prove favorable, the Olympics, of Brooklyn, will play a game on the Capitoline grounds, this afternoon, with the Chelsea Club, of that city.

The Olympics, of Manhattanville, will also play a game with the Olympic Club, on the new grounds of the latter, at Paterson, N. J., this afternoon. This match had been announced to take place last Wednesday, but was postponed on account of the rain.

On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon, there will be a game between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

The Concord Club, of Brooklyn, and the Flyaways, of this City, will also play a game to-morrow afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A VESSEL.

A seaman named Charles Kolle, one of the crew of the schooner Potosi, Capt. Curtis, which arrived in this port last night, attempted to blow up that vessel with twenty-two pounds of powder while in port at Laguna. On being arrested, he attempted to shoot the Captain. No American Consul being stationed at Laguna, Kolle was discharged by the authorities. The Potosi left Laguna on July 10, and Progress July 21, with sugar and hemp to a firm in this City.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN FOX.

A solemn requiem mass was offered yesterday at St. Stephen's Church for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John Fox. Rev. Father Spaulding officiated as celebrant, assisted by Father Daniel as deacon, and Father Costigan as subdeacon. Several members of the Cotton Exchange attended the services, at the conclusion of which the remains of Mr. Fox were removed to a vault in Second street Cemetery, where they will be allowed to remain for a few days prior to being removed to New-Orleans for interment.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S POSITION.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, is represented by the Baltimore *Gazette* as being not at all in sympathy with the proposed Independent Party movement in that State against the Democratic Ring nominations. In a conversation with a reporter of the *Gazette* he said that he had received as yet no offer of the Gubernatorial nomination by the Independents, but while it would hardly be proper to decline a nomination not yet tendered, he would freely assert that under no circumstances would he accept one in opposition to Mr. John Lee Carroll. Said Mr. Johnson: "I know Mr. Carroll well, and I scarcely see how any one who has the real interests of Baltimore and Maryland at heart could desire his defeat. I hear something about political rings, municipal, State, and otherwise, but when such talk is rampant, it is pretty safe to conclude that the men who are fast to denounce those in power are only too eager to organize rings which would be a real danger and source of corruption." Mr. Johnson's attention was called to the secret character and Know-Nothing features of the "new party," when he said that he is and always has been unalterably opposed to all secret political organizations. "Those who cry 'reform' and have to depend on secret plotting to bring about the desired results have usually some ulterior designs to accomplish. He had noticed that the political contest in Maryland is attracting attention throughout the country. It should be given forth that the State wherein the Catholic clergy first proclaimed religious freedom in America is the wrong place to organize a religious crusade. Mr. Johnson expressed satisfaction with the platform of principles adopted by the Maryland Democracy, and hoped that such views might prevail throughout the country.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

GEN. BABCOCK'S REPORT TO GEN. HUMPHRIES—$733,011 REQUIRED FOR NEXT YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Gen. Babcock, who has charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, in his report to Gen. Humphries for the year ending June 30, 1875, submits estimates for the present year for expenditures in this city, which foot up $448,483. These do not include estimates for work to be done at Great Falls, where the receiving reservoir is placed which supplies Washington with water. The estimates for this are $286,528, making the total amount asked for by Gen. Babcock for the year ending June 30, 1876, $733,011. The following is the statement in detail of his estimates for work in Washington alone:

Salaries of employes	$54,816 00
Contingents of office	2,000 00
Repair and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, care of greenhouses, and fuel for both	30,000 00
For removing the wooden superstructure of the greenhouses, and replacing the same with iron	55,000 00
For care and repair to bridges	2,000 00
For care and repair to telegraph line	1,000 00
For an iron guard rail to be attached to the columns of the Anacostia Bridge to prevent animals getting on the sidewalks	5,000 00
For repairing and extending Government water-pipes, purchase of apparatus to clean them, and for cleaning the springs that supply the Capitol, Executive Mansion, War, Navy Departments	10,000 00
For gas	35,000 00
For pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitters, plumbers, plumbing, lamps, lamp-posts, matches, material for electrical battery, and repairs of all sort	15,000 00
For fuel for lodges and for the greenhouses at the nursery	1,000 00
For filling and improving the grounds south of the Executive Mansion	10,000 00
For ordinary care and extension to the greenhouses at the nursery	3,000 00
For ordinary care of Lafayette square	2,000 00
For annual repair of fences	2,000 00
For manure and hauling the same	8,000 00
For painting iron fences	4,000 00
For repair of seats	1,000 00
For purchase and repair of tools	1,000 00
For trees, tree-stakes, lime, and white-washing	5,000 00
For removing snow and ice	1,000 00
For flower-pots, twine, Italiens, lycopodium, &c	1,000 00
For purchase of stock for nursery and care of same	2,000 00
For making cages and boxes for sparrows	500 00
For abating nuisances	1,000 00
For care and repairs to the fountains in the public grounds	1,000 00
For continuing the improvement of reservation No. 3, (Monument grounds)	10,000 00
For excavating bottom and paving sides of lake	5,000 00
For improving Stanton place	10,000 00
For granite coping and iron fence in front of Executive Mansion on Pennsylvania avenue	7,450 00
For removing the cast-iron fence from reservation on Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street, recasting it into park posts, and for selling the same, and for chain	1,500 00
For paving with asphalt the walks in Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary, and Lincoln squares and Washington circle	34 098 00
For improving various reservations	20,000 00
For paving with asphalt the circular roadway in front of the Executive Mansion	13,919 50
For improving Scott square to harmonize with statue of Gen. J. B. McPherson, in accordance with act of Congress approved March 3, 1875	5,000 00
For inclosing and improving the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and New-Jersey avenues	3,000 00
For the construction of two ornamental music-stands, to be placed in the Smithsonian and Executive Mansion grounds	3,000 00
For taking down the old brick building in Armory square, the materials to be sorted, sold at auction, and the proceeds applied to improvement of square	1,200 00
For pedastel of statue of Gen. George H. Thomas	40,000 00
For the illumination of the Executive Mansion and grounds on the 100th anniversary of the independence of the United States	1,500 00
For improving reservation No. 17 to harmonize with the grades around it, as established by the Commissioners of District of Columbia	20,000 00
For grading and inclosing with iron fences reservations as follows: Rhode Island avenue, Twelfth and P streets; Massachusetts avenue, Twelfth and Q streets; New-Hampshire avenue, Twentieth and O streets, and Pennsylvania avenue, Third and B streets north	10,000 00
For grading and inclosing, with post and chain, the following reservations: Maryland avenue, Third and B streets; Pennsylvania avenue, Third and B streets east; Maryland avenue, Second and B streets; New-York avenue, M and First streets north	5,000 00
For 3,000 yards of asphalt walks, to be laid in the Smithsonian Grounds	4,500 00
Total estimates	$448,483 50

A consolidation of the pay-rolls for the year just closed exhibits the fact that 27,256 days' labor of men, 7,862 days' labor of horses and carts, besides 931 months of regular laborers was expended in carrying on the work as detailed in the foregoing report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INSULT TO OUR CONSUL AT TRIPOLI.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European fleet, announcing that the United States steamer Congress, now on the coast of Syria, has been ordered to Tripoli to act with the Hartford in demanding the arrest and punishment of the Tripolitan sailors who insulted the United States Consul at Tripoli a short time ago. The Congress was expected to reach there about the 15th, and the Hartford, which sailed from Port Said on Tuesday, will arrive there about the same time.

CARRYING PASSENGERS IN EXCESS OF LEGAL NUMBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to remit the fine incurred by the owners of the steamer Plymouth Rock by carrying thereon a number of passengers from Fall River, Mass., largely in excess of the number allowed by law.

PENSION OFFICE RULINGS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has ruled that the record of desertion shall not operate as a bar to a claim for a pension where the disability or death cause shall have been incurred in the service and line of duty after the soldier's return to service, even though such service may have been subsequent to the date on which his original term of enlistment would have expired had his service been continued.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,487,852; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $66,020,000; coin, $72,742,002, including $22,735,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $374,755,108. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $551,580, and the Customs receipts $345,764.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Joseph S. Skerrett has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Washington as aid. Lieut. J. Dix Bolles has been ordered to the receiving-ship Independence. Master S. L. Graham, late of the Saranac, has been ordered to the Tuscarora.

CLEVELAND HARBOR LIGHTS.

The Light-house Board has given notice that on and after Sept. 1, 1875, there will be shown from the frame beacon recently erected on the eastern pier-head, entrance to Cleveland Harbor, two fixed lights, one white and the other red, the white one being nine feet vertically above the red one. The lights should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the lake about ten statute miles.

CENTENNIAL.

Commissioner Atkinson will go to Philadelphia this week to consult with Gen. Hawley as to the representation of the Pension Bureau at the Centennial. There are some interesting Revolutionary records and other documents at the Pension Office that will probably be exhibited.

THE NEW TORPEDO-BOAT INTREPID.

Officers have been ordered to the new torpedo-boat Intrepid, now at New-York. Commander Huntington will command the vessel, and she will be ordered on a cruise along our coast.

POSTAL AGENCY AT YOKOHAMA DISCONTINUED.

The Postmaster General has issued an order discontinuing from and after Jan. 1, 1876, the United States postal agency at Yokohama, Japan, which agency at present exchanges mails only with the Hong Kong Post Office by means of the United States mail packets under the provisions of the United States and Hong Kong postal convention. The Colonial Government of Hong Kong having made arrangements for exchanging the Hong Kong mails directly with the British Post Office at Yokohama, the continuance of the United States postal agency at that place will not be necessary after January next. The agency has been under charge of the United States Consul at Yokohama, to whom no additional salary has been paid for the services, but he has been allowed about $3,000 per annum for office use, which will be saved to the Government by discontinuing the office.

MERCHANDISE IN MAILS.

The Post Office Department has received a letter from Zerkendorf Brothers, of New-York, complaining of delay on the part of mail contractors in forwarding packages of merchandise through the mails. It appears that the firm alluded to has a branch store in Tucson, Arizona, and they send nearly all their stock to that store through the mails, sometimes several hundred pounds daily in four pound packages, so as to comply with the law, thus getting transported for sixteen cents per pound what would cost by express fifty cents per pound. Judge Tyner replied that mails are to have preference, and if upon any route the mail is unreasonably heavy, postal matter must be forwarded to the exclusion of merchandise which must lie over. It is also doubtful if the firm complies with law which expressly reads, "samples of merchandise" may be carried in packages not exceeding four pounds at one cent per ounce.

MAIL SERVICE.

An extension of the railway mail service has been ordered to Gaylord, on the Jackson and Otsego Lake Railroad, in New-York, a distance of eight miles.

APPOINTMENT.

R. T. Van Horn, ex-member of Congress, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri.

THE MISSION TO BELGIUM.

The President has signed the commission of Adam Badeau, to be Minister Resident at Brussels, Belgium.

SNOW AT PIKE'S PEAK.

The Signal Office reports that it was snowing on Pike's Peak this afternoon, with a temperature of 33°.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A LETTER TO SECRETARY DELANO ABOUT THE AGENCY FRAUDS—HE IS ACCUSED OF MAKING WILLFULLY FALSE REPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12.—The *Evening Telegraph* to-day published an open letter from William Welsh to President Grant, on what he terms the libelous attack of Secretary Delano on Mr. Walker, Clerk of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He says he believes said libel was concocted and published by Mr. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with the cordial approval of Secretary Delano. Mr. Welsh charges that these attacks were made on Walker because he exposed frauds which it was the duty of the Interior Department to check. The letter then goes into a long defense of Mr. Walker from charges of drunkenness. Mr. Welsh then charges Secretary Delano with making a willfully false report to the President in reference to the amount of stock subscribed to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and threatens to publish further statements of still more objectionable acts, and concludes:

Every suggestion I ever made to you was promptly responded to, save only the investigation of frauds allowed by your appointees. Even this lamentable trait I believe springs from a distorted virtue.

Your protection of Gen. Parker when he was convicted of misfeasance or malfeasance as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of those who had control of that office, seems wholly unaccountable except on the hypothesis that love in you is blind. It may seem strange to others that I should have written this open letter, but necessity was laid upon me to write, and I could not with proper respect to myself address you in any other way, as you have in every instance closed your mind to evidence that must have convinced any other man.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed,) WILLIAM WELSH.

A PROPOSED INDIAN COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau this morning from Rev. S. D. Hinman, dated Cheyenne River Agency, Aug. 11:

"The Indians at Cheyenne and Standing Rock consent to go to Red Cloud for a grand council. We have directed the agent to furnish them rations for the journey, and also to attend in person if possible. There will probably be 3,000 Indians present at the council, besides those belonging to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. It is important that presents should be sent for them, and horses ordered to be purchased. The failure to remove whites from the Black Hills is still causing us trouble."

RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL AFTER DAMAGES.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—Gen. Ruggles has just received the following from Fort Laramie: "A courier from the Black Hills reports that Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other Indians, are near Harney's Peak, demanding compensation for damage done their country, and that Pollock wishes to know if Gen. Crook has any orders for him in case he meets the chiefs." A courier leaves this afternoon.

THE ARREST OF PARKER.

HOW THE EX-TREASURER OF SOUTH CAROLINA WAS RECAPTURED.

The Camden (S. C.) *Gazette* of the 9th inst. gives the following account of the re-arrest of ex-State Treasurer Niles G. Parker, lately convicted of misappropriating coupons attached to State bonds to the amount of $150,000, and who escaped from the jail of Richland County, S. C., on the night of the 4th inst.:

"About 5 o'clock Laz. Shiver passed a wagon about a half or three-quarters of a mile from the Wateree Bridge, on this side, and espied in it a man concealed under a quilt or a blanket. Thinking there was something wrong, he dispatched a message to the city with this information. Chief of Police, Capt. Witherspoon, thinking of the escape of Parker, requested ex-Policeman Ransom Pringle, and Henry Williams, an ex-Policeman of Columbia, who knew Parker, to go in quest of the 'man in the quilt.' About 6 o'clock they started off toward the river, and as they got to a field planted by Mr. Mathis, in rear of the court-house, they espied a negro and a white man, who, upon seeing them approach, attempted to cross the fence. Pringle told him to stop, and, placing his hand on his arm, said: 'Capt. Parker, you are under arrest.' Parker said: 'Show your authority, Sir.' Pringle replied that he would show his authority when he got to head-quarters. The negro man who was with Parker then told Pringle to take his hands off Capt. Parker. Pringle then took Parker by one arm, Williams by the other, and brought him to the guard-house, where he was placed securely in a cell. The negro who accompanied Parker is named Andy Johnson. Parker says he escaped from the jail through the scuttle in his cell, and then down the lightning-rod. He had on at the time a pair of light colored pants, a felt hat, and dark brown coat, and was not disguised as a negro, as surmised by the papers. He expected to effect his escape from the country on horseback, but was foiled in his plan. He remained in Columbia until Saturday night, when he and Andy Johnson left on foot. At McClair's plantation (twelve miles from this city) he hired a negro man to bring them as far as Camden. He pretended that he had given up all hope of escape when he approached this city. Parker had with him only the clothes which he wore, and a bundle containing some small articles besides the 'quilt.' Andy Johnson had in his pocket a roll of money, showing that he was Parker's moneyed man. The fugitive looks careworn and depressed in spirit, having experienced an extremely stormy voyage over the barren hills of Richmond."

THE BOULEVARD MEN.

HOW THEY EARN THEIR WAGES.

THE SYSTEM OF DAYS WORK—ITS GREAT EXPENSE OVER THE CONTRACT PLAN—IDLENESS CONNIVED AT BY THE FOREMEN—A REMEDY CALLED FOR.

The opening of streets and avenues, and their subsequent grading, paving, and macademizing, together with the opening and filling in of sewers, have been for years a source of constant and heavy expenditure to residents of New-York, and the outlay for such work is apparently not to be greatly diminished for years to come. Much of this work which has been executed in the upper portion of the City might have been postponed, it is claimed, with advantage for a number of years, there being no immediate public necessity for its construction; nevertheless, if it had been well performed and the money honestly earned, there would not be much cause to grumble. But a large portion of the work above alluded to has cost the City at least five times more than the actual value of the labor expended on it. In other words, wherever the system of "days work" is in force, there the value of the labor performed does not really exceed one-fifth of the amount which the City is paying in the shape of wages to the laboring classes employed on the works in question. Wednesday was a pay-day on the Western Boulevard, and through the courtesy of Paymaster Falls, of the Controller's office, a reporter of THE TIMES was permitted to accompany him on his tour. Mr. Falls took with him over $50,000 in a valise, and he was accompanied by Mr. Classen and two other assistants. The Boulevard, at Sixty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, was reached shortly after 11 o'clock, and here an arduous day's labor was commenced. Four gangs of men were at work, or supposed to be at work, in this neighborhood, filling in a section of a sewer on the western side of the Boulevard. Mr. Falls' arrival having been announced, the men, headed by their respective foremen, made their way to Mr. Falls' temporary office, and as each man's name was called from the roll by Mr. Classen, he came forward, and having sworn that he had performed the services designated on the pay-roll, Mr. Falls handed him the amount placed opposite his name, and being dismissed made way for another. This process was continued with extraordinary rapidity until all were paid. After the first gang of fifty men had received their wages the foreman, to show his assiduity, ordered the laborers to resume work at once. A more idle, lazy set of men could not be found outside of New-York City. On a small portion of the sewer which was covered in on a level with the surface of the street, two or three men were making desperate efforts to shovel some fresh clay, while two others amused themselves by scattering it lightly upon the surface, and these were followed by a man bearing a large mallet, with which he pretended to pound the clay compactly. The men with the shovels would take about eight ounces of the clay at a time, while their companions would scatter it like snuff along the surface in a leisurely manner. The "mallet man" was really to be pitied. He was not able to lift his pounding-machine more than two or three inches from the surface, and consequently the force with which it struck the clay was too insignificant to be very effective. This conscientious mallet man, however, persevered with his work in the same style as long as Mr. Falls was within sight. A man down in the sewer was trying to break, with an ax, a small piece of soft rock, while another stood by with a shovel ready to throw the broken pieces to a man further up, who was again in his turn to shovel them further away. This piece of rock was so soft that a man could easily break it into pieces with the heel of his boot; yet it took this workman fully five minutes with an ax before it crumbled under his gentle blows.

At Eighty-second street five additional gangs were paid, and at One Hundred and Fourth street four detachments received their wages. Here the writer observed one of the gangs at work previous to their being paid. They were engaged on the west side of the street, opening a sewer. They differed in no respect from the gangs at Sixty-sixth street; they were equally lazy and indolent, and made no effort to give an honest day's labor for their pay. Two men were quietly seated, each holding a pick-axe, while a man at either side held a sledge-hammer, with which they were supposed to strike the head of the pick-axe, for the purpose of loosening the soft rocks and clay. They made a motion certainly, at long intervals, and by an effort were enabled to raise the hammer to the top of the pick-axe, but certainly not an inch above it. Like the man at Sixty-sixth street who was afraid of hurting the stone, these men with the sledge-hammers were afraid of hurting the pick-axe.

This is a sample of the manner in which the men work on the sewers along the Boulevard and other streets. It is now three years since this Boulevard was finished to One Hundred and Fifty-second street and the sewers have not yet been completed, and indeed, with the possible exception of some official in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, none know how many miles of sewers have been completed, or how many remain to be executed. There has been no system adopted in their construction; piers have been opened, apparently at random, in places far removed from each other, and the whole has been done by day's work. Had this work been given three years ago to a competent contractor, the reporter was told, the work would have been completed long ago, and at one-fifth of the total expense which the City will have to pay before the sewers are completed. Men employed by contractors are not allowed to spend their time in idleness, and it is no exaggeration to say that ten honest workmen would easily perform a greater amount of work than is now executed by a gang of fifty men on the City works.

One thing in connection with this Boulevard is the fact that it has not enhanced the value of property in its vicinity since its completion. When it was projected and laid out, property, it is true, advanced in value, but it has remained at that figure or rather less ever since. There are few buildings along its route, and until rapid transit is an established fact there will be little improvement in this respect.

Paymaster Falls says that the laborers, with the exception of a few gangs, give very little return for their wages, but matters were even worse a few years ago. The day laborers then were paid at the Controller's office, and the City lost a day's pay every fortnight, the men having to be paid for the day lost in coming down for their wages. Now that the men are paid on the grounds, there is no more than half an hour lost, and little as the work is which is performed, the City is the gainer. Another reform instituted by Controller Green and efficiently carried out by Paymaster Falls, is the wiping out of "dummies" from the pay rolls. It is well known that hundreds of names were on the pay rolls, and that the persons represented never did any work, but still continued to draw their wages. Many persons, too, whose names appeared on the lists were personated by others of more humble rank in life, Timothy Sullivan or James Murphy having influence enough to get a "ticket" for the work, but too lazy to earn an honest livelihood, would sell his ticket to John Moriarty, his less influential neighbor, for $8 or $10, and Moriarty would take the place and name of the former. This was soon detected and six or eight of the offenders were arrested and punished. Now there is rarely a case of the kind discovered.

The chief cause of the idleness of the laborers is that the foremen do not seek to prevent it. Their business is not to have the job done with the least possible delay, but to prolong it. If the work was completed, their occupation with $24 a week would be at an end, and, besides, their political masters do not demand any such sacrifice at their hands.

DEMOCRATIC WIRE-PULLING.

The Boston *Commonwealth* throws out these suggestions: "There has been a singular rumor current the past week that certain controlling Democrats in New-York State are much interested in the result of the nomination for Governor in this State. They believe that it is the wisest policy to renominate and re-elect Gov. Gaston. With this reindorsement as a Democratic Governor in a strongly Republican State, they think he will prove the most available candidate for them for the Presidency the ensuing year. He will have no embittered opponents; he is comparatively unknown; great capital can be made of his popularity at home; he is identified with no distracting questions or contending factions, and he seems to be the man upon whom the party can most readily and thoroughly unite. This is their argument, and, what is more to the purpose, they are willing to spend a large amount of money to bring the scheme about. It is even said that they are ready to pay heavily to secure the election, if the nomination is given by the Democracy. The sum of $200,000 is mentioned as that easily to be raised for this purpose. That these things have been written from New-York by prominent Democrats there is no doubt."

PENNIES IN THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* has started an evening edition at three cents per copy, and thus describes some of the experiences sustained. "It was stated in the prospectus of that paper that change in coppers would be given to all purchasers as far as the specie resources of the city would admit. After a careful search of the town, we were unable to find over four dollars' worth of pennies in Atlanta. There is a volume of homily in this statement, and the consequences that it carries. It is our opinion that a people that recognizes no piece of money less than the nickle, can never know what true thriftiness and economy mean. For years we have been enjoining the people to the use of pennies and the various fractions of the nickel. We have now determined to purchase and bring here a large number of pennies with which all the *Herald* news-boys will be supplied, and with which they will make change when a nickel is offered them for the evening paper. In this way we expect to gradually work the humble but useful cent into general circulation, and feel assured that it will be found, when they have become a usual machine of purchase, that three-fourths of the articles for which we now pay a nickel can be bought for a fractional part thereof."

EMIGRANT HEAD-MONEY.

MEANS BY WHICH IT WAS REDUCED.

GENERAL IGNORANCE ON THE WHOLE SUBJECT—TESTIMONY OF DENIS BURNS AND GEN. JONES—NOLAN REFUSES TO PRODUCE HIS CHECKS—MR. ALVORD DETERMINED TO HAVE THEM.

The Legislative Committee on Quarantine and Emigration resumed their inquiry yesterday at Castle Garden. Speaker McGuire presided, and the other members of the committee present were Messrs. Alvord, Schuyler, Vosburgh, Waehner, and Gedney. Commissioners Forrest and Starr, of the Emigration Board, were in attendance. The first witness examined was Denis Burns, who was a member of the Legislature in 1871. He was examined by Mr. Waehner, and testified that he recollected the presentation of the bill in 1871 for the reduction of head-money. Some one said to him—he did not know who—"Denny, this is a bill you ought to favor." Denny asked what it was, and was informed by his friend that it was a bill to reduce the head-money charge. The nature of the bill having been announced, the witness said he was in favor of it, but he was anxious to have it read to see what it contained, and he asked unanimous consent to read it; leave was given and the bill read through. Denny's memory having been refreshed by Mr. Waehner, he said that he thought it was "Alick" Frear who had spoken to him about the bill, but of this he was not positive; he had not spoken to Mr. Frear on the subject previous to the introduction of the bill, neither had he any conversation with Michael Nolan. He said he had not seen Nolan until 1873, and he again asserted that he had no knowledge of the bill previous to its introduction; Nolan came before a committee of which the witness was a member in 1873, to advocate the passage of a private bill to enable an alien to hold real estate; that was the first time he knew Nolan; had no recollection of conversing with Mr. Husted on the subject of the bill, and he had heard no rumors that money was used to influence legislation, or to influence the action of the Commissioners of Emigration in the passage of resolutions in favor of the reduction of the head-money: he knew no one in Albany in 1873 who had an interest in the passage of the bill in question. In reply to Mr. McGuire Mr. Burns said that when the bill was introduced he was not aware that the Commissioners of Emigration had passed resolutions in its favor; after the bill had passed the Assembly some one had spoken to him about it; he was not certain who it was, but it was a member of the House, and he thought it was Mr. Frear. In reply to Mr. Alvord Mr. Burns said that the pretense held out in favor of the bill was that the reduction of head-money would lessen the cost of emigration, and that induced him to support it.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. P. H. JONES.

Gen. Patrick H. Jones was next examined; he said he was counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration from 1867 to the close of 1870; he was appointed Postmaster in April, 1869, but still continued to act as counsel to the board, but his resignation was sent in several months before it was accepted; he had no doubt he drew his salary up to the time his resignation was accepted; he knew Nolan since 1864; he [witness] was never an active partner of Nolan; during the time that witness was counsel for the Emigration Board Nolan generally attended to the business, but when a written opinion was required he drew it himself; he never attended a meeting of the board except on some rare occasion when he was sent for; the reduction of head-money was always a matter of discussion of the board as long as he knew it; he had no conversation with the steam-ship companies in 1870, but Mr. Schwab and Mr. Williams had both spoken to him about it, and he had no doubt he advised them in favor of it; he did not suggest to them any way by which the reduction could be accomplished; he never spoke to the Commissioners relative to the conversation which he had had with Mr. Schwab and Mr. Williams, and he never drew a dollar out of the partnership with Nolan. He said he first learned of Nolan's arrangement with the steam-ship companies in 1872; he never wrote letters to legislators asking them to vote for the reduction of head-money, and he spoke to no one on the subject, except when he was first spoken to; he did not go to Albany to advocate the reduction of head-money, and he did not advise Nolan how to attain that object; he recollected the time in 1871 when the Commissioners passed a resolution to reduce the head-money, but he had nothing to say to it, and did not draw the resolution; he was acquainted with Thomas J. Creamer, and introduced Nolan to him last Fall, but not in 1871; he did not know who introduced the bill in Albany, and he received no portion of the money which Nolan got from the steam-ship companies; he never received a dollar from him except money lent, perhaps about five hundred dollars; he often advanced Nolan money, and the latter always paid it back; he never received any part of this steam-ship money from any person in any way whatever; he heard rumors that the money was used to influence legislation in Albany, but he could not connect the rumors with any particular member; he heard these rumors first in 1872; Nolan had about that time a conversation with him about the arrangement with the steam-ship companies, but he [witness] did not want to hear anything about it, and so told Nolan; Nolan did not tell him who got the money.

To Mr. McGuire—Nolan did not ask him for his advice, and Nolan expressed no regret at having made the arrangement with the steam-ship companies, and said nothing about discontinuing it.

To Mr. Alvord—He was always in favor of a reduction of head-money, not alone that it would be a benefit to the emigrant, but that it would serve the commerce of the port; he was not in favor of reducing the head-money and taxing the State for the deficiency; he did not know much about the inside administration of the department, but he always thought that the staff was too large, and that the head-money should be reduced; he was in favor of an economical administration; he was aware that emigration had largely decreased since 1870; still he thought $1 50 per head was quite sufficient to cover all expenses, and to "run the concern."

Mr. Vosburgh here said that the pay-rolls of this year are sixty per cent less than they were in July 1874.

Mr. Alvord, in view of the fact that the expenditure over the receipts for the past four years averaged $150,000 a year, could not see how $1 50 per head would be sufficient. He said the head-money in 1871 was nearly $400,000, while this year it would be only $135,000, a difference of $265,000.

Gen. Jones said he did not study the question, but he could not see what they did with the money.

Mr. Waehner here called Gen. Jones' attention to a portion of Mr. Nolan's testimony, where he said that he [Nolan] had consulted with Jones regarding the passage of the bill, and also that Gen. Jones said he [Nolan] was doing no wrong in taking the money from the steam-ship companies, and gave him advice as to what was best to be done in the matter. In regard to this Gen. Jones said that he did not think he had any conversation with Nolan previous to 1872, on the subject, and he knew nothing whatever about the contract. He did not procure the contract, and he had no arrangements with Mr. Nolan respecting it.

To Mr. Alvord—He did not think Nolan was a man of large property; he always appeared able to meet his engagements, but not to have much to spare.

Mr. Alvord—From 1870 to 1872 he received $110,000.

Gen. Jones said he saw no evidence that Nolan was possessed of that amount of money or its equivalent in property; he had a mother and a sister in London whom he had to support.

To Mr. Waehner—Never heard the names of the parties who were connected with Nolan in the distribution of the steam-ship money.

This concluded Gen. Jones' examination, and he then retired.

Mr. McGuire did not believe that Nolan himself paid money to the legislators, but his "decoys" did.

Mr. Vosburgh said it looked very queer that Pat Jones, who was like a father to this young man Nolan, did not know his business.

Mr. Alvord said that Gen. Jones practically contradicted a portion of Nolan's testimony.

Mr. McGuire said it was evident Nolan did not care whom he implicated. He was very careless in his statements.

THE TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

Mr. Charles Rabeden, book-keeper to Mr. McKenzie, agent of the Transatlantic (French) Line, produced his accounts, by which it appeared that this company only paid $343 75 to Nolan, all of which was paid from January to October, 1872. The reason the amount was so small was that they did not carry many emigrants at that time.

MR. NOLAN RECALLED.

Mr. Nolan, having been recalled, said he appeared in compliance with the request made by the committee to furnish them with the checks drawn by him, but after having given the matter careful consideration, and acting upon the advice of his counsel, Mr. Niles, he respectfully declined to give any information on the subject.

Mr. Alvord reminded Mr. Nolan that the committee could get the information in other ways, but if he gave the facts it would save a good deal of trouble. He also reminded him that Mr. Waehner's proposition was to take the evidence in private, so as to keep his private affairs from the public view, but if he compelled them to other means they would get all the information. The checks cannot, Mr. Alvord said, be kept private, and he would say to Mr. Nolan in all honesty that the committee were bound to investigate the matter even if it took all the Summer to do it.

Mr. Nolan had great respect for the committee, but he had consulted with many persons of very high standing and he was fortified by their opinion in refusing to produce the checks. He based his refusal altogether on principle, and he considered it would be a dangerous precedent if he complied with their desire. He again assured the committee that he paid no money to legislators.

Mr. Alvord—I thank you for that admission, as I am the only member of the committee who was then a member of the House.

Mr. Nolan—If I had been negotiating with influential members I certainly would have gone to you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Alvord again said to Mr. Nolan that the committee could get the information by other means, and he did not see what principle was involved in the case. Mr. Nolan was causing delay simply.

Mr. Nolan said he was quite sure any investigation would not inure to his harm or contradict his evidence.

Mr. McGuire thought Nolan's logic was very singular: he had declined to produce the checks, and there was no use in keeping him.

Mr. Alvord wanted to put some questions to Mr. Nolan, but the latter declined to answer in the absence of his counsel. By persisting, however, Mr. Alvord drew out from Nolan that he "may have consulted with Gen. Jones, but the General knew nothing about the contract." Gen. Jones was a person that he was likely to consult, but he did not think he consulted him until after the first committee of 1872 was appointed.

To Mr. Alvord—He came here in 1861 from England, and landed at Castle Garden.

Mr. Alvord desired again to inform Mr. Nolan that, with or without his assistance, the committee would get hold of every one of his checks, and he was only giving them unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Nolan—It is a matter of principle.

Mr. Alvord—There is no principle in it at all.

Mr. Nolan then retired, and the committee soon after went into executive session, and at 2 o'clock they announced an adjournment until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A SEWING-MACHINE SWINDLE EXPOSED.

The Post Office officials yesterday broke up another swindle. A concern, calling itself the Hope Manufacturing Company, has recently been flooding the country with circulars offering to sell a sewing-machine for $10, which would sew anything from "cambric to harness," whose needles would "never break," whose stitch might be "cut at every inch without ripping," &c. A few weeks ago Horace Waters & Son received a letter from Rev. J. J. Prather, of Clay City, Ill., stating that he had sent $10 to the company, but had received no machine, and asking the firm to look after it. They sent the letter to Postmaster James. Some time after, J. H. Rudolph, of Nevada City, wrote to Superintendent Walling, making a similar complaint. This letter was also sent to the Postmaster. Then the Postmaster himself received a letter from Rev. Mr. Prather, informing him that his wife had just received a worthless toy machine, and denouncing the concern as a swindle. The letters addressed to the Hope Manufacturing Company were held, and instructions were given to the employes to inform any person calling for them that they would not be delivered until the company could identify itself. Soon afterward a letter written upon the official paper of the company was received, denouncing the closing of their Post Office box as a "high-handed outrage," and requesting that their letters should be forwarded to J. Thompson, Treasurer, No. 137 Bowery. Detective Dunne visited that place and found it occupied as a shoe store by a man named Marks, who said Thompson had authorized him to receive his letters. Thompson, however, could not be found. Yesterday the Post Office authorities received a letter from Thompson promising to discontinue the business.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The St. Andrew's Society was organized in May, 1874, as a branch of the St. George's Society, of New-York, as a special department for the registration of vacancies in every description of labor, skilled and unskilled, educational, mechanical, commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural, whereby every English or Scotch emigrant, of good character, might obtain employment, receive information and advice as to the localities best suited to his special vocation, the average wages given, the cost of living, and the readiest method of transmission to the required locality, and at the same time be assisted, in various ways, while in search of work. The report of the above society shows that during the last seven months it has temporarily relieved 2,661 persons, assisted 269 to return to their native land, procured situations for 200 applicants, and extended pecuniary aid and furnished lodgings and provisions for some 1,000 others. The late stagnation of business has so much increased the applications and the work of the society that the Executive Committee are unable to accomplish it alone, and therefore invite employers desirous of obtaining skilled help to personally address the managers of the society at its office, No 3 Broadway. The board furnishes laborers not only for the ordinary pursuits of agriculture and domestic service, but also for the higher positions, requiring skill, talent, and educational acquirements.

A MAN IN A CROOKED FLUE.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* has this story of an unknown man's queer adventures: "About 10 o'clock last Saturday evening Mrs. Maloney, who resides next door to the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, heard cries, evidently emanating from some person in great distress, and seeming to proceed from the church. She hastened to the 'corners' and gave the alarm, when Officers Quire and Garlick, accompanied by a number of men, hurried to the church. On their arrival they heard a strange noise, as of some one in great pain, but on a thorough search through the building failed to discover any one therein. They were mystified: the agonizing cries, which were growing fainter and fainter, seemed to be in their very midst, and visions of 'ghosts and goblins damned' revisiting this subluuary sphere, flitted through their brains. Finally, some of the party bethought themselves to make search outside the building, and thus discovered that the sounds proceeded from the cold-air flue of the furnace. Closer inspection revealed the fact that a man was in the flue head downward. They attempted to pull him out by the heels, but found him firmly wedged in. The flue was of zinc, 11½ by 15 inches, and shaped like a Z, and his shoulders were wedged in the lower bend. Hastening to the inside of the church they made a hole in the flue as near as possible to his head, in order to give him air. That accomplished, the flue had to be taken down and broken open its entire length before he could be extricated. When rescued he was insensible, and in a few minutes would have been past help. Nothing definite is yet known of him, as his senses appear in a mixed condition to-day. He merely says he is from Troy, and that it all seems like a dream to him. He has quarters in the jail until his head becomes clear."

MR. FITE'S HEALTH AND APPETITE.

Congressman Samuel M. Fite, of the Fourth District of Tennessee, has written for publication a letter dated Aug. 3, in which he says:

"Learning that in parts of this Congressional district it is believed I am in desperate health and in some it is reported I am dead, I deem it proper to make known my true condition. For years I have suffered with neuralgic pains in my chest, but never until March last had they prevented my active attention to business. Soon after I retired from the Bench the disease assumed a violent form. I called in the best medical aid. After great suffering I improved much. But about four weeks since the disease again became so severe as to entirely prostrate me. Strong medicines were resorted to, including such violent poisons as strychnine, arsenic, and belladonna. The tone of my stomach became so badly injured that I could not take any solid food, and lived for two weeks on sweet milk alone. I think it probable these strong medicines had a good effect upon my neuralgic pains. In this condition I was hauled here. Two weeks ago I threw aside medicine, and have relied alone on the mineral water. In less than twenty-four hours I felt the good effects of the water. In a few days my system cleared off; my appetite became good. I could eat without injury solid food, such as chicken, mutton, &c., and I now go to the table and eat good square meals. The neuralgic pains, though not removed, are greatly mitigated. I confidently believe that before the meeting of Congress I will be restored to health and able to enter upon the active discharge of my duties."

TYPHOID FROM ROOF TANKS.

A San Francisco paper has the following: "A gentleman of this city was recently prostrated by typhoid fever, caused, as investigation by his physician proved, by putrid water from the tank on the roof of his house. A heavy deposit of the green, vegetable slime which so rapidly accumulates in all of these tanks, was found in this case. The gentleman's doctor informed him that he had previously attended several cases of typhoid fever produced in the same way. Doctors have several times warned householders of the danger to health from vegetable putrescence in water-tanks. These tanks are frequently not cleaned out for years, and are then found to be lined on the sides and covered on the top with a heavy coating of green scum, which is nearly as poisonous and injurious to the quality of the water as the discharge into it of the leakage from a water-closet would be. All of these tanks should be cleaned out monthly or quarterly. A few pounds of clean charcoal, in a net bag, left in them would tend to check vegetable decomposition."

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

A correspondent of the Schenectady *Union* speaks thus of the family of Mr. Mutloe, living about a mile east of West Charlton. On Monday of last week the oldest daughter, a young lady of twenty-one years of age, died of scarlet fever, having been sick but a few days. The disease is of a virulent type, and the eruptions were of so dark a color that the physician attending called it black scarlet fever. On Saturday of the same week the next youngest daughter, aged about nineteen years, died of the same disease and was buried on Sunday. The third daughter is sick with the same disease, and on Monday morning she was also reported to be in a dangerous condition. There were only three children in the family. The mother is seriously ill, but not with the same disease.

LAW REPORTS.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF—THIEVES, BURGLARS, AND FORGERS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Johnson, a colored man, who stole a watch from another colored man named Philip F. Downs, was sent to State Prison for three years. Patrick Green, who burglariously entered the apartments of William Eager, at No. 72 Mulberry street, and stole $10 worth of household property, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. Samuel Van Duyn, who was detected by Special Officer Smith in the act of entering the state-rooms on the steamer Providence by means of false keys, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. John Greer, a youth who induced another boy named William Jordan to steal money from his employers, Klein & Co., of No. 348 East Fifty-fifth street, and received half the spoils, pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to one year in State Prison. Two cattle drivers, named James Sullivan and John Connors, assaulted and attempted to rob Bartholomew Egan, at Forty-second street and Third avenue on Aug 1. The prisoners pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

On the 6th inst. a youth named Edward Langdon presented to John H. Crook, one of the proprietors of the restaurant of Crook & Nash, No. 39 Park row, a letter inclosing a check for $100 on the Nassau Bank, purporting to be signed by Philip Ottman, a business acquaintance of the firm. The letter, which also purported to be signed by Mr. Ottman, requested Crook & Nash to cash the check and oblige the writer. Mr. Crook informed the bearer of the communication that he was unacquainted with the signature of Mr. Ottman; nevertheless he paid over the amount, supposing the check to be genuine. The letter and check were subsequently discovered to be forgeries. Mr. Crook testified to having paid the money, and Mr. Ottman swore that both letter and check were forgeries. The youthful forger offered no defense, and the jury without leaving their seats found him guilty. District Attorney Rollins then announced that the prisoner had been charged with two other forgeries, and the Recorder sentenced him to five years in State Prison at hard labor. George Kennedy and John Carroll, boys of fourteen, who broke into the unoccupied house No. 18 Leroy street, and stole a quantity of lead pipe, were sent to the Catholic Protectory. Robert Jackson, who stole $14 from William Brown, of No. 343 Greenwich street, in a Chatham street saloon, and struck Mina Noll on the head with a bottle, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for five years. James Gonigle, charged with stealing a watch from Simon Roach, of No. 15 Thompson street, Aug. 1, on a Third avenue car, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for one year. John Clark and Kate Horn pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The former was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days, and the latter for three months.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.

The complaint was filed yesterday in a suit brought in the Supreme Court to foreclose the first mortgage on the property of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. The mortgage was given to secure payment of bonds to the extent of $700,000, and the suit to foreclose it is brought, as alleged in the complaint of Mr. John M. Harlow, the plaintiff and Trustee of the mortgage, on the ground that the interest on the bonds, which fell due in July last, remains unpaid; that the rent due on the lease from the City of the Gansevoort property used by the company is also unpaid, and that there is danger of the property being wasted. The usual notice of lis pendens was filed, covering all the property of the company.

THE BATTERY OUTRAGE.

Kerin Finnerty, the Police officer who is held on a charge of grossly assaulting a young girl named Maggie Igoe in the Battery grounds, was brought before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of giving bail. The bail had been fixed at $5,000, and the prisoner tendered as his sureties Thomas Shay and James Kelly. Shay deposited $5,000 in money with the District Attorney, and Kelly justified as the owner of property in Brooklyn valued at $5,000. This bail was accepted by the District Attorney, and being also approved by Judge Westbrook, the prisoner was discharged from custody.

THE STOLEN BOND CASE.

C. M. Simpson, the broker who was arrested on Monday afternoon, one of the bonds stolen from F. N. Deland, the Cashier of the Mahaive National Bank, of Great Barrington, Mass., having been traced to him, was brought before Justice Wandell, at Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, to answer. At the request of Mr. Deland, who said that he desired time to identify the bond by its number and date, the examination was adjourned to Wednesday, Mr. Simpson being released on parole.

COURT NOTES.

The Sheriff filed, yesterday, his return to the attachments issued in the cases of Coman and Walsh, the Court-house Commissioners. He returns as having attached the same property against which the notice of lis pendens had been already filed, and a description of which has been already published.

Charlotte Lafarge, Blanche Barry, Louiza Maitze, and Alice Vourignst, arrested by Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for keeping disorderly houses in Wooster street, gave $500 bail each in the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and signed a written agreement to discontinue the nuisance complained of. The imprisoned women were then released.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Maud Jones, on complaint of Moses Sawyer, was held yesterday by Justice Wandell, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in Canal street.

Alfred Dugan, aged sixteen, employed as an office boy by Henry B. Herts, of No. 806 Broadway, was held by Justice Wandell yesterday in $2,000 bail to answer a charge of having stolen a gold cameo ring from his employer.

Anthony Burke, of No. 38 Scammel street, appeared before Justice Smith yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, and charged John McCarthy with having stolen his watch and chain, valued at $100, while he was sleeping on the door-steps of his residence. McCarthy was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
52—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Engs, &c.
68—Nelson vs. Thwing.
88—Beyer vs. Haas, &c.
150—Matter of Willis.
151—Matter of Volkening.

Nos.
218—Fowler, &c., vs. Commercial W. Co.
219—Dudley vs. Shear, &c.
220—Barremore vs. Nelson.
221—Matter of Baird, Receiver, &c.

NOTICE.—There will be no court held in Chambers on Saturday, Aug. 14, 1875. By order of T. R. WESTBROOK, J.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Michael Eagan, George Walsh, robbery.
Henry Noonan, robbery.
Patrick Kernan, robbery.
Thomas Taylor, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Vint, felonious assault and battery.
Mary Boval, felonious assault and battery.
August Tabir, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Hydon, burglary.
Michal Tuite, burglary.

Frank Reinhart, grand larceny.
Francis J. McNamara, Thomas Wolf, grand larceny.
Eugene Brown, grand larceny.
John McGuire, grand larceny.
Mary Humbart, grand larceny.
Lizzie Quinn, grand larceny
Emily Thomson, disorderly house.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

The following additional contributions have been received for the free excursions for destitute sick children:

A. T. Stewart	$150 00	R. K.	$10 00
A. Zabriske	50 00	Anonymous	5 00
Pearl Street	50 00	A. Gilman	5 00
J. H. M.	50 00	Mary and Anna	5 00
W. L. Strong	50 00	R. Adams	5 00
H. Clarke	40 00	S. W.	5 00
H. S. Collins	30 00	Smith & Taylor	5 00
Miss Weston	25 00	Tooker, Waring & Co.	5 00
Poutrefroct	25 00	R. Struthers	5 00
Pomeroy & Plummer	25 00	S. H.	5 00
A. Hampe	25 25	George F. Baker	5 00
T. S. Gibbes	25 00	For Sick Children	3 00
S. Hirsbach	21 00	Ballin Brothers	2 00
G. J. Seney	20 0	C. M. A.	2 00
S.	15 00	U. S. Flag-ship Minnesota	2 00
In Memoriam	10 00	Emory Cummings	2 00
J. P. H.	10 00	Cash	2 00
Mrs. W. G. Hunt	10 00	E. J. W.	1 00
Anonymous	10 00	A Father	1 00
Anonymous	10 00	A Friend	1 00
C. F. Damorsum & Co.	10 00	Cash	1 00
Employes G. W. Ins. Co.	9 50	Cash	1 00
Total			$748 75

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to my office, No. 63 Wall street.

WM. H. GUION, Treasurer.

AWARDS OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction made the following awards of contracts yesterday in connection with supplying the various institutions under their charge with new boilers, heating apparatus, ventilators, and also effecting alterations and repairs: Davidson & Mars, Charity Hospital, Penitentiary, Small-pox Hospital, Insane Asylum and Retreat, $42,480; John Elder, Jr., Bellevue Hospital and Medical College, Inebriate and Insane Asylum, and Infants' Hospital, $28,784 78; total amount of contract, $71,264 78. The following contracts for repairs to the steam-boat Bellevue were also awarded: James D. Leary, carpenter and joiner work, $1,724; Murphy & Co., repairs to engines and boilers, $3,756; David Clark, painting, $1,095.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE FALLS.

DROWNING OF ETHELBERT PARSONS, OF LA SALLE, AND MISS LOTTIE C. PHILPOTT, OF NIAGARA FALLS—THE BODIES NOT YET RECOVERED.

One of the most deplorable of the many accidents of which the Falls of Niagara have been the scene, took place Monday afternoon, and has been briefly referred to in our telegrams. The particulars of the catastrophe, as we gather them from the Niagara Falls *Register*, are as follows:

A party consisting of Mr. Ethelbert Parsons and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, Mr. William A. Philpott, Jr., and wife, Miss Hattie Fields, of Buffalo, and Mr. Charles H. Philpott, started for the Cave in the Winds, about 5 o'clock. They chose this time because at no other hour of the day can the rainbow be seen in such perfection. As they were all thoroughly familiar with the place, and had made repeated trips through the cave in former years, they declined a guide, and started down the Biddle Stairway. They followed the usual pathway until they reached the extreme eastern end of the railing, when they clambered out upon the rocks immediately in front of the cave. William Philpott and his wife seated themselves on the rocks, while the other four ventured out still further, and descended to a stream which flows down over the rocks in front and a little to the right of the Cave. Here they remained for some time amusing themselves in the water, which brawls over the rocks and rushes through the crevices with great force. Finally Miss Lottie went still further down the river and entered an eddy, which however, was partially protected by encircling bowlders. Here she played in the water, which at this place affords an excellent current bath, and was soon rejoined by her three other friends. Mr. Parsons entered the water with her, and while he was getting a foothold, that he might guard against any possible accident, she slipped. He had hold of her hand, and, as she fell, he caught her and together they were swept into the current, which bore them down about thirty feet toward the river. Those on the rocks report that Miss Lottie was next seen standing up in the water and leaning against a large rock. They were now in a powerful current and seemed to be making endeavors to save one another. Her position was the more precarious, since the slightest movement either way would expose her to the full fury of the water, and once fairly in the power of the current, all hope of escape would be ended. Mr. Parsons, from his position, could have easily saved himself, but thinking that he could rescue her, he seized her and tried to reach the rock above them. Though he battled with the current with the strength despair alone can give, they both were swept from their vantage ground on the rock, and whirled into the maddening flood below. Twice they disappeared below the surface. By this time they had been carried well out into the river, and to their agonized friends on shore they appeared to be standing on rocks, about eight rods or so from the edge of the river. To one unacquainted with the great depth of the river and the tremendous force of the under current, it seemed that they had at last found a place of safety, and might yet be rescued. But the treacherous current was bearing them rapidly down the river to the death which was now inevitable. All his efforts were of no avail; the fatal current separated them, and Miss Lottie, deprived of the strong protecting arm that before upheld her, disappeared with hands raised despairingly above her head. Mr. Parsons must have seen her go under the water, but he still made brave efforts to preserve his own life. From the shore he was seen struggling in an aimless way to keep his head above the water. A thick cloud of spray intervened for a moment between the drowning man and the friends who were powerless to lend him aid, and when it disappeared Parsons was gone, and the cruel river swept on as though this tragedy had not been. A spectator perched above on Luna Island stated that not more than five minutes elapsed from the time they were swept into the river and the moment when they finally disappeared beneath the waters. The spot where they were last seen is about one-third the way across, and directly in front of the American Falls. Miss Philpott was twenty-five years of age, and the only daughter of Mr. William Philpott, an old and highly-respected resident of the Falls. She was respected by all who knew her for her many estimable qualities. Her terribly sad and sudden death has cast a deep gloom over the community in which she lived. Ethelbert Parsons was twenty-nine years of age, and the son of Horatio A. Parsons, Esq., of La Salle. He possessed a character above reproach, and he also will be long and deeply mourned by his many friends. At last accounts the bodies had not been recovered.

THREE MONTHS MARRIED.

THE BRIDE OF A DETROIT PHYSICIAN PRAYS FOR A DIVORCE ON THE GROUND OF UNENDURABLE CRUELTIES.

Mrs. Margaret May Jenner recently left her husband, Dr. Andrew J. B. Jenner, of Detroit, Mich., on account, as she alleged, of extraordinary and savage cruelties committed upon her by him. Since then she has filed a bill for divorce, which the Detroit *Free Press* thus summarizes:

"Mrs. Jenner in her bill of complaint recites that she was married to the defendant on the 27th of April, 1875; that when about two months had elapsed he began a course of unkind, harsh, and tyrannical conduct, which continued almost without intermission until she left him on the 31st of July. The specific charges are that on or about the 11th of July last, while passing up Jefferson avenue in a carriage engaged in the discussion of the sermon that morning which they had just listened to at Christ Church, Dr. Jenner rudely and violently and in anger struck her with his hand four severe blows about her head and face, knocking off her hat, causing her nose to bleed, and otherwise giving her severe pains both in mind and body; that this occurrence could be seen by any one passing, and was seen by at least one gentleman on the street at that time; that on or about the 25th of July last, while returning from Windsor, where she had been with her husband on a visit to her parents, he informed her, while passing in the vicinity of the Biddle House, that he was going to give her one of the severest thrashings that she had ever received. After returning to the house he said to her: 'I intended to have given you fifty lashes with my riding whip, but will only give you five to make you remember this night;' that in pursuance of said threat he did strike her in an angry and violent manner, just before she retired to her bed, five severe blows with his riding whip upon her bare flesh, causing her to suffer severe pain, and leaving the marks upon her body for more than a day; that on the following morning, while she was taking a bath, he forced her head under the water in the bath-tub and held it there until she was nearly strangled. He then forced her head under the cold water faucet and held it there for some minutes, to her great annoyance and suffering. Upon her getting out of the water he said to her: 'I am going to give you six more lashes with my whip,' and thereupon rudely and violently struck her six severe blows upon her bare body with his whip, causing her intense pain and suffering. Each of said acts was without cause or provocation on her part, and in consequence of the cruel and inhuman treatment above mentioned, together with the threats aforesaid, and such brutal and outrageous conduct toward her as renders it unsafe for her to live within reach of his violence, on or about the 31st day of July she was obliged to leave him and return to the home of her parents, since which time she has not dared to return to his house or live with him. The complainant further alleges that she is without property or means of support; that she is entirely dependent on her own labor and the charity of her friends for support; that the defendant, Jenner, is a physician, and has a large and successful practice; that he has always represented to her that he was a man of large means and property; that he keeps five horses and two carriages, and lives in comfort and luxury; that since their marriage he has purchased for her a piano costing about $1,000, and before their marriage he made her valuable presents, all of which were left in the house which she was compelled to leave. The Doctor has not yet put in a formal answer to the bill, but he recently stated to a reporter of the *Free Press* that he had been indirectly informed of the character of the charges against him, and that they were a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 425 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,523 head, or 619 cars, of which 423 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 510 cars for the same time last week, and 488 cars for the same time last year; but little offering to-day, the bulk of fresh arrivals being through consignments; the demand was confined to country and local trade; Eastern dealers all supplied and returned home; 8 cars only remain on sale, including odds and ends which, if not disposed of to-day, will probably be shipped East in first hands for sale; not sufficient sales made since last report for quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 18,000 head for the same time last year; but few good Sheep offering to-day; the bulk of the stock in the yards are of poor grade and not wanted; prices rule at fully ¼c.@½c. off on all grades of Sheep on last week's closing prices; the poorer quality of offerings suffered most decline; about 1,200 head of all kinds were disposed of; 10 cars of common to medium quality of Sheep remain in the yards unsold; in very slow demand; sales of Michigan clipped Sheep, ranging from 80 to 86 lb., at $4 40@$5; Canada Lambs, ranging from 60 to 68 lb., at $6 30@$6 50; Ohio clipped sheep, ranging from 77 to 89 lb., at $4 87½@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,500 head, against 11,500 head for the same time last week, and 9,900 head for the same time last year. The market this morning opened dull and slow. Transactions were confined to city trade. We quote, to-day, Yorkers at $7 75@$8; heavy Hogs at $8@$8 25; Extra selected at $8 35; Singers, selected, at $8 15; about 4 cars remain unsold, the majority being heavy.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; market dull, weak, and 10c.@20c. lower; nearly 9,000 head on sale; Shipping, $4 25@$6 65; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Texans, $2@$3 50; shipments, 2,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market weak and 10c.@15c. lower, with few sales; poor to choice, $7 25@$7 90, chiefly $7 40@$7 80; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market dull and prices nominal; poor to medium, $3@$3 75; fair to choice, $4@$5.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Cattle—The receipts thus far number 442 cars, against 554 cars last week. There are very few prime Cattle embraced in the receipts. On that quality there is no change of price. Inferior brings ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. less than last week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 61 cars, being 13 cars in excess of those for last week. No change in prices is noticeable thus far.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5000 N.W.con.c.g.bs. 88	500 Pacific Mail 38⅝
75 Tradesmen's B'k. 141	200 do. 38¾
5 Del. & Hudson 119⅝	100 do. 38⅝
18 Adams Express 103	200 do. b3. 38⅞
60 N. Y. C. & H. 103⅞	100 do. 38⅞
200 Western Union 81¾	100 do. s3. 38¾
100 do. 81¼	100 do. b3. 38⅞
100 do. c. 81¼	147 N. J. So. s3. 2½
200 do. c. 81⅜	100 Union Pacific 72½
1000 do. 81⅜	100 do. b3. 72¾
300 do. 81⅝	200 do. 73
100 do. b3. 81⅜	100 do. 73¼
300 do. s3. 81⅝	100 do. 73⅛
500 do. 81⅜	100 do. 73
100 do. 81¼	300 do. 72
600 do. c. 81⅞	100 Northwestern 41⅜
100 do. b3. 81⅞	100 do. 41½
500 do. 81¾	100 N. W. Pref'd. 54½
600 do. s3. 81¾	200 At. & Pac. P. 11⅜
200 do. b3. 81⅞	200 do. 11⅞
500 do. s3. 81¾	100 do. 12
50 do. 81⅝	100 do. s3. 12
200 Ohio & Miss. 18¾	200 do. 12⅛
100 do. 18⅞	400 do. 12½
100 Lake Shore 59¾	500 do. 12⅜
100 do. 59⅞	500 Erie Railway 15
600 do. 60	300 do. b3. 15
300 do. 60⅛	100 do. 14⅞
200 do. 60¼	500 do. 14¾
500 do. 60⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo. 45¼
100 Han. & St. Jo. 22	200 Kansas Pac. 12
100 P., Ft. W & Ch. 98½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 120¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N. 119¼
50,000 do. 120⅞	2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 c. 120⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 120⅝	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 122⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. b. c. 121¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50½	400 W. U. T. b. c. s3. 81¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, Long	50 do. 81¾
bds. b. c. 101⅜	1000 do. c. 81⅞
3,000 Dist. of Col.	1300 do. s3. 81⅞
3-65s. b. c. 67	2300 do. 82
1,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 24½	300 do. b3. 82
5,000 do. 24	1600 do. 82⅛
1,000 C & N.W.Con. 97	100 do. 82
8,000 M. & E. 1st. C. 104¼	700 do. s3. 82
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 106¼	100 do. b3. 82⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G B. 102⅝	100 do. 82¼
9,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 96¾	700 do. s3. 82⅛
3,000 U Pac. 1st. 102½	300 do. b3. 82¼
2,000 do. 102⅝	1600 do. 82¼
3,000 do. 102¾	1900 do. 82⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 96½	1000 do. c. 82⅜
1,000 Clev. & P.C.S.F. 106	300 do. s3. 82⅜
1,000 S.P. bds. of Mo. 76	1100 do. b3. 82½
1,000 do. 75½	2000 do. 82⅜
5,000 C. C. C. & Ind.	100 do. 82⅜
1st. b. 106	5 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c. 104⅛
5,000 N. Mo. 1st. b. c. 89¾	10 Erie Railway. b.c. 14¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 77	200 Pac. M. S.Op.b.c. 38¾
3,000 Chic. & N. W.	300 do. 38⅞
C. C. G. B. 87⅞	100 do. s3. 38¾
18 Fourth Nat. B'k. 101	100 do. 38⅞
60 Del. & H. Canal. 120	700 do. b3. 39
100 Mar. L. & M. a. p. 11¾	1400 do. 39
100 Mar.L.& M.Pf. a.p. 11⅝	100 do. c. 39
100 A. & P. Tel. b. c. 20	100 Mich. Central 61½
200 do. 20½	200 Panama b. c. 131
300 do. 20¼	300 Union Pac. 72½
10 Adams Ex. b. c. 103	300 L.S. & M.S. b. c. b3. 60¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 45¾	600 do. 60⅛
100 do. s60. 45⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 89½
100 do. 46	100 Chic. & N.W. b. c. 41⅛
500 do. 46¼	100 do. s3. 41½
100 do. 46	200 C. & N.W. Prf. b.c. 54½
50 do. 45¾	100 do. s3. 54½
100 do. 46	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. c. 105½
100 H. & St. J. b. c. c. 22	15 C., C., C. & Ind. 49½
100 do. 22	20 do. b. c. 50
200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 19⅛	150 do. 50
100 do. s3. 19	10 C. M. & St. P. b. c. 36¾
100 C., C. & Ind. C. b. c. 4¾	200 T., Wab. & W. b. c. 6¼
100 N.Y.N.H.& H. b.c. 144½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C.,	100 West. Union 82⅝
'64 116½	400 do. b3. 82¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	800 do. 82¾
'65 n 119⅛	100 do. s3. 82⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R.,	400 do. 82⅝
'67 120⅝	100 do. b3. 82⅝
800 U. S. 5-20 C.,	500 do. 82½
'67, small 120½	100 Pac. Mail b3. 39
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	800 do. 39
'68 121	300 do. b3. 39⅛
7,000 Dist. of Col.	200 Lake Shore 60¼
3-65s. 67	800 do. 60⅜
4,000 C. B. & Q. 8s. 116	800 do. 60¼
2,000 T. H. 2d Pref. 90	100 Panama 131
10,000 C & N.W. con.	100 Union Pacific 72½
coup. G. B., b3. 88	8 Ill. Central 98¼
5,000 Cen. Pac., Cal.	200 North-west'n s3. 41⅝
& O. Branch. 89⅝	300 do. b3. 41¾
1,000 St. L. & I.M. 2d. 50	100 North-west'n Pf. 54¾
100 Ohio & Miss. c. 19¼	100 do. c. 54¾
100 Han. & St. Jo. 22	100 St. Paul 36⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small 116½	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 120⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 119⅛	500 U.S.5s, C., '81, small 116½
500 do. small 119	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 51	200 W. U. Tel. b. c. 82⅜
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 51	400 do. 82¼
6,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 52½	500 do. 82¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. 101¾	400 do. 82¼
2,000 Brook. 6s, W.L. 102⅝	400 do. 82⅜
4,000 West.Pac.bds. 93⅞	200 do. b3. 82½
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 102¾	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 60¼
11,000 do. 103	100 do. b3. 60¼
1,000 Un Pac. S. F. 96⅛	200 Union Pac. b. c. 72½
5,000 C.Pac.G.B.b.c. 102¼	100 do. 72⅝
1,000 St.L. & I.M. 2d. 51	300 C. & N.W. b. c. 41⅝
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 75½	200 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 50¼
1,000 do. 75¼	5 P., Ft. W. & C.
1,000 do. 75	G'd. b. c. 98½
1,000 O. & M. Con. 95¾	100 Del., L. & W. 119¾
1,000 do. 96	100 Ohio & M. b. c. 19¼
10,000 Har. 1st, 7s, R. 111¾	100 H. & St.Jo. b.c.b3. 22
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s 108⅝	100 do. 21⅞
10 Continental Bk. 98	100 At & Pac. Pf. b. c. 12⅜
10 Adams Ex. 102	200 P.R. of Mo. b. c. b3. 46½
300 N. J. So. b. c. 2½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N.Y.C. 1st. R. 116	500 Pac. Mail 39⅛
2,000 N. W. S'g F. 104	40 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. S'g F. 96⅛	100 do. 104
300 Quicksilver 16	60 Erie Railway 15
100 West. Union 82⅝	100 Lake Shore b3. 60⅝
500 do. b3. 82¾	300 North-western 41⅜
200 do. 82⅝	100 do. 41⅝
100 do. s4. 82⅝	10 Ft. Wayne 98¼
200 do. s3. 82⅝	100 Del., L. & W. 120
	100 Ohio & Miss. 19¼

THURSDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The market to-day recovered somewhat from the extreme dullness which has recently formed the most prominent characteristic of speculation, and exhibited signs of reviving activity in an increased business and an improving tendency in prices. The improvement was not confined to any particular stock, but extended to the entire list, some of the leading securities making a substantial advance, which was well maintained to the close. Encouraging reports from the West in relation to the crops exercised an influence in stimulating the improvement. Western Union led in point of activity and advanced from 81⅛ to 82¾, and at the close was firm at the higher quotation. Missouri Pacific advanced 3 ⅌ cent. to 46½ on reports that there was a likelihood of an amicable settlement of the troubles between this and other Western roads which resulted in the decline recorded yesterday. Atlantic and Pacific Preferred sold up to 12¾, against 11¼, the closing price yesterday. Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, North-western, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, and Ohio and Mississippi advanced ⅜@⅝ ⅌ cent. Union Pacific, which closed yesterday at 71½, sold as high as 73¼. A reaction to 72 ensued, but the last sales were at 72⅝. Erie was dull and a fraction lower.

The money market worked with extreme ease throughout the day, and borrowers on call supplied their wants at 1½@2 ⅌ cent., the rates for mercantile paper being unchanged. The national bank-notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $775,000.

The foreign advices reported a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount at the regular weekly court of the Directors to-day to 2 per cent, three months' bills in the open market being discounted at 1⅜ ⅌ cent. The gain of bullion by the Bank for the week is £222,991, and there was a further increase of £384,000 sterling on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 52⅝ ⅌ cent., against 50½ ⅌ cent. last week, the unemployed notes in the bank being £14,704,260. Consols were strong and advanced to 94⅝@94¾ for money, and to 94¾ for the account. United States bonds were quiet and steady, except for new 5s, which advanced ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., closing at 104⅝@104⅞. Old 1865s, closed at 107¼@107⅜; 1867s at 108¼@108⅜, and 10-40s at 106½@107. Erie sold at 13⅛@13¼. To-morrow is fortnightly settling-day at the Stock Exchange. The Sterling exchange market was firm with a continued scarcity of bills and the leading bankers advanced their rates for long sterling to 48, actual business having been at $4 87@$4 87½. Demand drafts sold at $4 89½@$4 90, the nominal asking rate remaining at $4 90½. Gold was weak and declined to 113½, closing at 113⅝, against 114 yesterday. The comparatively small specie shipment and the favorable tone of the foreign advices helped to depress the market. Cash gold was in fair demand for use, and borrowers paid 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem. At the close loans were made flat. The bids for $1,000,000 Treasury gold to-day aggregated $3,369,500, at prices ranging from 113.35 to 113.84, and the awards were made at 113.77 and upward. The specie shipment to-day was $490,000, $250,000 of which was gold coin.

Government bonds were strong and in demand, with the largest transactions in 6s of 1881, which sold at 120⅝@120⅞ for registered and 121¾ for coupon. There was a well-distributed business in railroad mortgages and an active inquiry prevailed throughout the day. Of the Pacific issues Union firsts were strongest, advancing to 103. Chicago and North-western were firm, sinking funds selling at 104, consolidated plain at 97, and do. coupon gold bonds at 87⅞@88. New-York Central, Morris and Essex, Harlem, and others of the high-priced issues were well maintained. South Pacific of Missouri declined to 95. State bonds were higher for Tennessees, lower for District of Columbia, and steady for the other issues.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$661,765 11
Gold payments	146,478 89
Gold balance	35,121,129 99
Currency receipts	760,660 19
Currency payments	670,933 00
Currency balance	59,913 923 01
Customs	600,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	114	113⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅞	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120¾	120¾
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	104	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅝	39⅛
St. Paul Common	36¼	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	59⅝	59⅝
Western Union	81	82¾
Union Pacific	71½	72⅝
Lake Shore	59⅝	60⅜
Toledo and Wabash	6½	6¼
North-western Common	41¼	41½
North-western Preferred	54⅝	54¾
Del., Lackawanna and Western	120	119½
New-Jersey Central	109⅝	109⅝
Panama	130	130
Erie	14⅞	14¾
Ohio and Mississippi	18¾	19¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	104	165
Erie	15	14¾	1,416
Lake Shore	60⅜	59¾	6,200
Wabash	6¼	6¼	200
North-western	41⅝	41⅜	1,500
North-western Preferred	54¾	54½	500
Rock Island	105⅝	105½	300
Fort Wayne	98½	98¼	105
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	36⅝	100
Pittsburg	89½	89½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119¾	200
N. Y., N. H. and H.	144½	144½	100
Michigan Central	61½	61½	100
Union Pacific	73¼	72½	1,600
C., C., C. and I.	50	50	205
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22	21⅞	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	12¾	11¾	1,900
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	18¾	700
Missouri Pacific	46½	45¼	1,250
Panama	131	131	300
Western Union	82¾	81⅛	29,250
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20½	20	500
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38⅝	5,800
Quicksilver	16	16	300
Mariposa	11¾	11¾	100
Kansas Pacific	12	12	200
New-Jersey Southern	2½	2½	447
Total sales			53,838

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¾	123¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅝	120¾
6s, 1881, r.	120⅝	120¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅝	120¾
6s, 1881, c.	121⅝	121¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	121	122
5-20s, 1864, r.	116⅛	116¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	121	122
5-20s, 1864, c.	116⅛	116¾	10-40s, r.	114⅛	115
5-20s, 1865, r.	119¼	119½	10-40s, c.	118	118¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, r.	116	116¼
5 20s, 1865, n. r.	119⅛	119⅜	5s, 1881, c.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, n. c.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $56,000 for interest and $19,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$20,850,000
Gold balances	874,400
Currency balances	1,003,893

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$49,334,857
Currency balances	3,170,740
Gold exchanges	6,620,144
Gold balances	923,249

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35	H. & St. J., due '75	100½
Alabama 5s, '86	35	H. & St. J., due '76	100½
Alabama 8s, '86	35	H. & St. J., due '86	100½
Arkansas 6s, Funded	30	H. & St. J., due '87	100¾
A. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.iss.	15	N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	105½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15	N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	105½
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	15	N. Y. 6s. G'd L'n, '91	115
A. 7s, Miss.O.& R.Riv.	15	N. C. N. C. R. J.&J.	50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	15	N. C. N. C. R. A.& O.	50
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. N.C.Rc.off J.&J.	38
Georgia 6s	90	N.C.N.C.Rc.off A&O.	38
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	99	N. C. Fund'g act, '66.	10
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	95¼	N. C. Fund'g act, '68.	10
Georgia 7s, g. bds.	99½	N. C. New bds., J&J.	10
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. New bds., A.& O.	10
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	N.C.Sp'l Tax, class 3.	2
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Illinois War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '86	107
Louisiana 6s	33	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. 7s, Penitentiary	33	South Carolina 6s	27
La. 6s, Levee bonds	33	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	33	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1910	10	Tennessee 6s, Old	52
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102	Tenn. 6s, New bds.	50½
Michigan 6s, '83	105	T. 6s. New bds., n. s.	50½
Michigan 7s, '90	106¼	Texas 10s, of '76	102½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	Virginia 6s, Old	36½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100½	Va. 6s, New bds., '66.	38½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100½	Va. 6s, New bds., '67.	38½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100½	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	64½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	100¾	Va. 6s, ex-Matu'd C.	58½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	100⅞	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series.	46¼
Fund.bds., due '94-5	100½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
L.bds., due'81to'91inc	101⅝	Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924.	66
Asy. or Uni'y, due'92	101		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	109½	Buff. & State Line 7s	100
Alb. & Susq. 2d	106¼	Kal. & W.Pigeon 1st.	83½
Alb. & Susq. 3d	100	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	24	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
B., C. R.& M.1st, 7s, g.	32	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	92
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	38	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104
Chi. & Alton S. F.	106	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	115½
Chi. & Alton 1st	109½	M. C. Equip. bonds.	101½
Chi. & Alton Inc.	102½	N. J. South. 1st 7s	28
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	116	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	102½	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	102½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st. n.	109	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	100½
Cen.R.of N. J. 1st, C.	107	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es.	100
C.R. of N.J. 1st, C. C.	109	N. Y. C. 6s, Subscrip.	100
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	99½	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	100¼
M.&St.P.2d.73-10PD.	91	N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-76	100
M.&St.P.1st,7s,$GRD	87	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. C.	116½
M.&St.P.1st LaC D.	93¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. R.	114½
M. & St. P. 1st. I.& D.	83½	Hud.R. 7s 2d, S.F.'85.	102½
M. & St. P.1st, C.& M.	85	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	111½
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	78	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	111½
Mil. & St. P. 2d	84	North Missouri 1st.	89⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	96
Chic. & N. W. I. bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.	72½
Chic. & N. W. con. bs.	97	Cen. Pacific G. B.	102½
Chic. & N. W. ex'n bs.	90	C. P. San Jo'n B'ch	91
Chic & N. W. 1st	100	C. P. State Aid bds.	107
C.&N.W.coup. G. bs.	87⅞	C. P. L. G. bds.	96⅝
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	80½	West'n Pacific bds.	93
Gal. & Chic. ext'd.	101	U. Pacific 1st	102½
Peninsula 1st conv.	98	U. Pacific L. G. 7s.	99½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	97	U. Pacific S. F.	96
W. & St. Peters 1st.	60	So. P. R. bds. of Mo.	75
W. & St. Peters 2d.	50½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	91½
C.,C.C.& I. 1st 7s, S.F.	105½	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100½
Del. Lack. & W. 2d.	111½	P., Ft. W.& Chi. 1st.	112
Morris & Essex 1st	114	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	105¾
Morris & Essex 2d	106	C. & P. Cons. S. F.	105¾
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	106½	C. & P. 4th, S. F.	100
Mor. & Es. 1st con.g'd.	104	C., C. & I. 1st	48
Erie 1st ex. ended	103¼	C., C. & I. 2d	17
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	90
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	93	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	50
Long Dock bonds	102	Alt. & T. H. 2d, P'f.	89½
Ind. B. W. 1st	28	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	102⅝	T., P. & W., E. D.	71½
M. So. N. I S.F.7⅌ct.	108	T., P. & W., W. D.	60
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104	Tol. & W. 1st. Ex.	82½
Clev.& Tol. new bds.	103½	T. & W. 1st S. L. div.	55
Clev.,P.& A. old bds.	101¼	T. & W. Cons. Con.	26
Clev.,P.& A. new bds.	104	Q. & Tol. 1st, 1870	52
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Buff. & Erie new bds.	103		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	152	Manhattan	146
American Exchange	117	Merchants'	108⅛
Central National	97	Merchants' Exch'ge	121
Chemical	1600	Nassau	105
City	300	New-York	132
Commerce	122⅛	North America	100½
Continental	98	Park	145
First National	200	Phœnix	98¾
Fourth National	100	Republic	92
Fulton	156	Tradesmen's	141
Gold Exchange	121	Union	140
Irving	195		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	
City 6s, new	107⅛	107¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¾	130⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42¼	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	29½	29⅝
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅜

The Northern Pacific Railroad was sold by auction to-day, on the steps of the Custom-house, and was bid for and purchased as an entirety, for $100,000, by the Purchasing Committee representing the bondholders of the property. The bonds will be called in by special notice of the committee at an early date.

The following is a comparison of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad in the month of June, 1875 and 1874:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Per centage of expenses.
1875	$1,042,534 37	$435,407 55	$607,126 82	41.76
1874	902,881 48	408,418 52	494 462 96	45.23
Inc.	$139,652 89	$26,989 03	$112,663 86	......
Dec.	......	......	......	3.47

The earnings and expenses for the first six months ending June 30, 1875 and 1874, not including construction account, were:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Per centage of expenses.
1875	$5,525,774 19	$2,313,498 96	$3,212,275 23	41.87
1874	4,563,632 77	2,422,102 72	2,141,530 05	53.07
Inc.	$962,141 42	......	$1,070,745 18	......
Dec.	......	$108,603 76	......	11.20

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TOWN BONDS OF NEW-YORK STATE. $50,000 FOR SALE
At 96 and interest by ROLLINS BROS. & CO., Bankers, New-York.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 25, spot; $1 24¾, seller August; sales, $1 19@$1 22⅞, seller September; closed, $1 21⅞, seller September; No. 3 do., $1 18@$1 19; Rejected, $1 09@$1 10. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 Mixed, 70c.@70¼c., spot; 70c., seller August; 70⅞c.@71c., seller September; Rejected, 67c. Oats—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 48c.@49c., spot; 42¼c., seller August; 37½c.@37⅝c., seller September. Barley easier, but good demand, at $1 09, September; $1 07, seller October. Rye nominally unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $21 25, spot or seller September; $21 20@$21 25, seller October. Lard dull and lower at $13 40, spot; $13 50, seller September. Bulk Meats inactive. Whisky, $1 19. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 118,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board—Wheat firmer at $1 22⅛@$1 22¼, September. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats easy at 42½c., August; 37⅞c., September. Pork lower at $21 17½, September. Lard dull at $13 45, September.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 12.—Flour dull; lower to sell; little done. Wheat firmer; some sales higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 49½@$1 50 bid, cash; sales at $1 49@$1 50¼, September; No. 3 Fall, $1 37½ bid, cash. Corn dull; lower to sell; No. 2 Mixed, 69c., cash; 67½c. bid, August; 68½c. bid, September. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 50½c., cash; 47c.@47½c., August; 41c., September; few car-loads sold before call of board at 50c.@51c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring Minnesota at $1 20, to arrive. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $22 25. Lard dull and nominal; Summer held at 13c.; prime Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull but unchanged; nothing done. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅞c.@14c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 20. Hogs easy; low grades, 5c.@10c. off; sales—Shippers, $7 30@$7 60; Bacon grades, $7 50@$7 75; Butcher's, $7 80@$8 25. Cattle irregular and fairly active for common to medium grades, steady and firm for choice; sales good to choice natives, $5 75@$6 40; medium to fair, $4 60@$5 50, native Cows, $2 25@$3; choice Texans, $4 30; good, $3 85@$4; common to fair, $2 25@$3 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 58,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,340 head; Cattle, 1,462 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12.—Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Prime Clover-seed, $14; Timothy, $3 27; Flax-seed, $1 75; Flour firm and very little offering; sales, 1,500 bbls., including Extras, at $5 50@$6; Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. do., $6 50@$7 50; high grades, $7 50@$8; Rye Flour steady at $5 75. Wheat in good request at full prices; sales, old Red $1 45@$1 52; new do., $1 38@$1 43; Amber, $1 60. Rye quoted at $1 for new. Corn in limited demand at 80c. for Yellow and Western Mixed, and 80c. for heated. Oats command full figures; sales old White, 73c.@75c.; new, 60c. Petroleum steady at 10⅞c.@11c. for Refined, and 8½c. for Crude. Whisky steady; held at $1 24. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extra, 32c.@34c.; do. Firsts, 26c.@28c.; Western Extras, 27c.@28c.; do. Firsts, 21c.@24c.; rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.@20c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Lake Receipts—48,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments, tide-water—65,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats. Interior Points—16,000 bushels Corn. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7¾c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and firm; sales, 650 bbls.; $6 25@$6 75 for Spring; $6 75@$7 25 for Bakers'; $7 50@$8 for White; $6 for Rye; $9@$10 for new process. Wheat opened heavy and lower; sales of 7,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 38; later, firmer feeling; sales of 1,500 bushels at $1 41. Corn dull; sales 17,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at about 75c. Oats, Rye, and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet and higher at $22 50@$23 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. High-wines nominally $1 21.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet, steady, Middling, 14¾c. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat—Western firm, Southern heavy and 5c. off; No. 3 Western Amber, $1 55; Mixed do., $1 53; No. 2 Western Red, $1 50@$1 53; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50; Maryland do., $1 20@$1 48; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 30@$1 53. Corn dull; Southern White, 87c.@90c.; do Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 84c.@84½c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western White, 64c.@65c.; do. Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions strong and active. Pork, $22 50@$22 75. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c., loose; packed, 9¾c.@13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¾c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; Crude, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Refined, 11¼c.@11½c. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio, cargoes, 17½c.@20c.; jobbing at 18c.@21c. Whisky steady at $1 23½@$1 24.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Flour dull and lower; Family, $7 25@$7 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; White, $1 40@$1 60; Red nominal. Corn quiet but firm at 76c.@77c. Oats inactive; lower at 69c.@74c. Rye dull at 95c. Pork easier at $21 75@$22. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13¾c.; Summer, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., spot; 12½c., buyer September; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices for Sides; Shoulders quiet at 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; common light, $7 75@$7 90; good to extra, $8@$8 25; bulk of sales at $7 90@$8 10. Receipts, 815. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 18. Butter dull and heavy; choice, 23c.@24c.; medium, 18c.@20c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices have declined; Extra White Michigan, $1 55, spot and August; new, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 48½; August, $1 48; September, $1 47; No. 2 do., new, $1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, September, $1 46½; No. 3 do., new, $1 30; Rejected, $1 06. Corn dull and a shade lower; Low Mixed, 75c.@75½c.; damaged, 66c. Oats dull and prices have declined; No. 2, September, 43¾c.; October, 45c.; Condemned, 30c. Freights to Buffalo dull; Corn, 2c. Receipts, two days—425 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 140 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. 45,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $8 75 for double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45; Extra White Michigan, $1 62. Corn dull; sales of 1,000 bushels at 84c. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted, $34 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—19,000 bushels Wheat, 826,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—561,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 28; August, $1 26; September, $1 22¼. Corn weak and unchanged. Oats lower; No. 2, 52c.; new, 45c. Barley unchanged and lower; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 09½. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1, 84c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 231,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine Winter, $7 25. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 48; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; new, $1 38½; No. 2 do., $1 40; new, $1 33. Corn—No. 1 Mixed offered at 78½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 1, 61c. Barley quiet but firm at $1 85@$2 15 ⅌ cental. Receipts, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—700 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Flour dull and lower on account of heavy receipts; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$8 25; Choice and Family, $8 50@$9. Corn-meal lower at $4. Corn quiet at 86c.@96c. Pork, $23 75. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14⅛c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 55; Gold, 113½.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 12.—Flour, $6 75@$8 25. Wheat—Red, $1 50; Amber and White, $1 55@$1 60. Corn—Ears, 70c.; shelled, 74c. Oats, 60c.@63c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams, 14c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 40@$1 60. Corn quiet but firm at 85c.@88c. Oats quiet but firm at 75c.@80c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky, $1 18. Bagging quiet but steady at 13¾c.@14¼c.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Flour—Market generally unchanged; stocks light and prices well sustained. Corn steady at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 74c.@80c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,853 bbls.; Corn, 6,400 bushels; Oats, 6,650 bushels; Shorts, 400 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Oats unchanged in price and quiet. Barley in fair inquiry; sales of 1,600 bushels No. 2 four-rowed State to arrive at $1 20. Malt steady.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HEMLOCK.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of the 9th inst. says: "It has long been a question what the Maine tanneries would do for bark when the hemlock forests should become exhausted, which bids fair to occur at no distant day, but it has now been found that sweet fern, which springs up in great quantities where the woods are removed, possesses valuable tanning properties, and measures are being taken at Ellsworth and vicinity to utilize it."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Some of our Republican friends are in the habit of writing and talking as if they had only to extend the hand of friendship to the "Liberals" to arrive at a thoroughly good understanding with them. We have pointed out on several occasions that this is a delusion—that friendly overtures would only be treated with insult, and that the Republicans who are for making concessions to the "Liberals" would simply be treated with humiliation for their pains. We now advise those who differ with us in opinion to consider well an insulting and arrogant article which was addressed to the Republicans yesterday in the New-York organ of the Fentonites. This paper distinctly told the Republican leaders that they need not think to win over the faction in question by putting Mr. MERRITT on the State ticket this year—that such an overture of peace and good-will would only be treated with contempt. "Angling for the independent vote," the writer went on, "merely with the bait of small places on the State ticket is child's play." FENTON & Co. will be satisfied with nothing less than the transfer of the entire Republican organization to them. Gen. ARTHUR must get out of the Custom-house, and Mr. FENTON must dictate to the President who shall be his successor. Moreover, we are told that the Fentonites "*will demand*" this, that, and the other; "they will *tolerate* no word which tends to reverse, or even to mitigate, the just verdict on the national Administration," and so forth. So that the Republican leaders will not be suffered to approach these men on equal terms—they must treat with them on the terms of the conquered to the conqueror. Are they prepared to submit to this humiliation? We venture to say that if they are, the rank and file of the party are not.

Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR is not of our way of thinking in politics, but it does seem to us that he has been treated in a most scurvy manner by the Mayor. As Commissioner of Jurors he had done a good deal of hard work, and took a short holiday this year in the hope of getting his health restored. Before he went, the Mayor, as we are credibly informed, gave him a personal promise that during his absence no attack should be made upon his office. No sooner was he at a convenient distance from New-York than the Mayor removed him, and appointed another man in his place. Now we do not suppose that there are any of our readers who will look upon this as quite the fair thing to do. None of us, no matter what may be our positions, would like to be coaxed into taking a Summer's holiday, and then return to find that we had been unjustly turned out of our posts. Whether the removal of Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR is legal or not is a very doubtful question, and will have to be decided by the courts. At present there are two Commissioners of Jurors issuing summonses and claiming the right to receive fines and penalties—a pretty condition of affairs. Even old HAVEMEYER never succeeded in throwing so many departments into such hopeless chaos as Mayor WICKHAM has done. He may be a gain to his own party, but he has been nothing but a nuisance to the City.

The Assignee of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. has issued a balance-sheet setting forth the assets and liabilities of the insolvent firm, but unaccompanied by a word of explanation. It would have been more satisfactory, and perhaps more just to the firm, had ex-Judge SHIPMAN entered into some explanation of the transfers of real estate recorded the day before the bankruptcy, and as to some other transactions which have been called in question. We shall not join in casting any imputations upon the firm at present in relation to these matters; but clearly it is a case, if ever there was one, for frank and full explanations. The statement now before us is confined exclusively to figures. The liabilities of the firm amount to $4,872,128, and its assets are estimated to be $2,112,740. The real estate owned by the firm is estimated to be worth $646,167, and this sum includes the value of the private houses and furniture of Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GRAIN, and Mr. SHERMAN. The amount due to depositors is put down at $2,512,139, and on account of travelers' credits the debts are $237,875. Speaking roughly, the creditors seem likely to get forty cents on the dollar. The statement seems to be a fair and full one, but it was a great mistake to issue it in this bald and naked form.

At first sight, it is not quite obvious what interest the news of further disturbances in Herzegovina can have for the world at large. The first outbreak was due to the rapacity of the Turkish tax-gatherers who insisted on making a peasantry impoverished by bad harvests and cattle plague submit to imposts greater than they could bear. Moslem fanaticism came in to aggravate the disorders which began with official greed, and now the sentiment of a common race, and the aspirations toward a united nationality, appear to have expanded the Herzegovinian rising into a general insurrection of the Serbs who own fealty to the Porte. When the Montenegrin subjects of Prince NIKITA and the Dalmatian subjects of Austria unite with Herzegovinians in a revolt against the authority of the Sultan, there is already in existence an armed nucleus for the "Great Serbia" of the future. That constitutes an event of some importance when viewed in connection with its relations to the equilibrium of power, and the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Dr. DAWSON wishes to explain that his theory about the relations between cholera infantum and overfeeding relates merely to the case of nursing infants. In the case of hand-fed infants, he is of opinion that it is chiefly "the improper character of the nourishment generally given as a substitute for breast-milk" that causes gastro-intestinal disorders. The Doctor's theory on this whole question is, briefly, that "the majority of infants and young children suffer and die because of the prevailing ignorance as to the requirements of the infant as to the quantity and quality of the nourishment requisite to maintain perfect health." In intimating his skepticism about the existence of "teething sickness," Dr. DAWSON wishes simply to deny that a natural physiological process has any share in causing gastro-intestinal disorders in children.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is an old traveler, makes some suggestions which are well worthy the consideration of our great steam-ship companies. Hints like these ought never to be overlooked—they are hard enough to get:

> "It would not be impossible to improve the condition of things on the New-York piers from which the great ocean steamers take their departure. Most of them now leave so early in the morning that it is exceedingly difficult for passengers to get aboard with their luggage. Arrangements ought to be made to receive the luggage the night before sailing, or at least a room provided for the reception of baggage, where it can be marked for its destination, and for its location in transit in the hold or state-room. First and second class passengers are at least entitled to a consideration in the matter of receiving and handling luggage that any one-horse railroad affords. There ought also to be reception-rooms at the piers for passengers."

The present Summer seems to be likely to keep up its strange and unnatural "record" to the last. Yesterday we had a succession of violent storms in the City, the rain which fell during one of them amounting to a perfect torrent. Even the street-cars were nearly washed off the track. In some parts of New-Jersey there has been a tornado, and the bridges along the Rahway River were submerged from three to four feet. Heavy floods are reported in other parts of the State. In Providence, R. I., three and a half inches of rain fell in four hours. After the rains, the heat last night in this City was almost intolerable, and clouds of mosquitoes made their appearance. We have seldom seen so many in the heart of the City. Decidedly this is a Summer to be remembered—may it be long before we see its like again.

Some details about the operation of the system of day's work in public enterprises will be found in another column. The loafing proclivities of Boulevard laborers have been a subject of constant complaint on the part of property-owners for several years past. Under the administration of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, the make-believe style of working for the City has certainly not been improved. The extension of the Boulevard is a job some ten years ahead of the requirements of population, and both laborers and foremen seem to have made up their minds that it would be a very good thing to keep the work up till the natural period of its completion arrives. Meanwhile the wages of these men are paid by adding to the City debt, because the Legislature has failed to repeal the laws under which the prosecution of this and other unnecessary enterprises is left at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

THE CANAL "REFORM."

The Democratic politicians are very naturally seeking advantage for their party from what they call "Gov. TILDEN's Canal Reform;" but they are having rather up-hill work of it for several reasons. The most important of these are, that the chief offenders have been Democrats, and that it is yet to be seen that the Governor is either able or willing to deal with these effectively. As for general party responsibility, it is absurd for the Democrats to seek to throw the canal frauds on the Republicans. During the eighteen years since the Republicans first had an efficient State organization they have held the State Government nine years and the Democrats nine—or rather each party has carried that number of elections, though the result of no one of these has been to completely change the administration of the Government. This equal division of power in the State shows plainly enough that evils that have gradually grown up in connection with the canals cannot, with any decency, be charged to the Republicans. If the worst evils had been of long duration, and had been inherent in the administration of these great public works, then one party must have had the same share of blame as the other.

But as a matter of fact, the greatest abuses in the management of the canals are of comparatively recent origin, the most extensive waste and corruption having occurred within the last few years, and especially in the period from 1867 to 1870, inclusive. During that remarkable period in the history of the politics of this State, the Democrats will hardly deny that they must take whatever responsibility the possession of power gives. For the greater part of this time, Mr. TWEED boasted, and with perfect truth, that he controlled the Government of the State, and Mr. TWEED exercised his control in the name and for the advancement of the Democratic Party organization. It was then that the famous Denison contract was given out, and under the fostering care of Democratic officials advanced from an innocent charge of less than seventy-five thousand dollars to an actual payment, almost entirely fraudulent, of over four hundred thousand dollars. It was then that the "house of Lords" came into greatest prominence, and by its skill in corruption, its unscrupulous zeal for the Democratic Party, and its intimate relations with Tammany, was able to win both wealth and political influence, neither of which it seems in any danger of losing. It was then that, according to Mr. JOHN KELLY—an authority not to be disputed by Democrats—an alliance existed between the Canal Ring and the Tammany Ring by which their respective fields of plunder were marked out, and each was left to steal in peace, while joining each other in the Legislature and the State House to advance common interests. And we may add that it was precisely at this interesting period that the present Governor of the State was acting as the most conspicuous leader in the party organization which these confederated scoundrels managed to suit themselves. It is charitable, if it is not reasonable, to suppose that he was ignorant of their character and their offenses; that by their devotion to the doctrines of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and their ardent attachment to the Kentucky resolutions, he was blinded to their thieving; and that the penetrating lawyer who very properly boasts of his skill in tracing the steps of his former associates when THE TIMES had unmasked them, was unable to understand the robbery that was going on under his nose. These, we say, are charitable inferences, and very necessary to the maintenance of confidence in the Governor. But are they reasonable? Do not the Governor's friends make a severe demand on our credulity when they ask us to believe that the energetic and shrewd "reformer" of to-day was hoodwinked and dull six or eight years ago?

The basis of the claim which the Democrats make to popular confidence on account of the Governor's course in respect of the canals, is that their hero attacks friend and foe alike. But does he? He makes a show of doing so, but does he follow it up? What, for instance, is the exact extent of punishment which he has inflicted on Mr. JARVIS LORD up to the present moment? Every one knows who is the "centre" of the Canal Ring, who has made most from it, who has supplied the largest part of its capital in brains and in political management; even Mr. TILDEN, liable as he seems to have been to be misled as to the character of his intimate party associates, knows what part the "Boss" of Rochester has taken in the frauds which his Excellency is bent on exposing. Indeed, every one recognized LORD's portrait among the pictures which the Governor drew of the members of the Ring in his Message last Winter. But when the great contractor and Senator defiantly took up the challenge and demanded of the Governor if it was he [LORD] that was meant, the Governor answered in effect that it was not. It is asserted by prominent Democrats that the bearing of the chief of the Canal Ring toward the Governor has since that moment been anything but timid, and that he relies for safety from further attack not on his own innocence, but on some other protective force which he is confident that the Governor will not fail to recognize. Of these details we do not profess to be accurately informed, but in a general way it is obvious that the Governor, as a canal reformer, cannot achieve success without crushing LORD. And, as yet, LORD is not crushed.

FUNDS FOR THE EXHIBITION.

It is perfectly clear that something must be done, and that speedily, to increase the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners intrusted with the erection of the Centennial Exhibition building. The latest published reports on the subject show that about three millions and a half have been subscribed to the building fund. The contributions of several States and foreign Governments might be added to that amount, but as these have been voted for the purpose of providing for the display of articles sent for exhibition, the building fund will only be indirectly benefited by them. According to the reduced estimates, the Exhibition building and its adjuncts will cost five millions and a half. This is exclusive of one million and a half which is to be devoted to the erection of the permanent building known as the Art Gallery, or Memorial Hall. As we understand this to be provided for by Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, outside of their subscriptions to the Exhibition buildings proper, its cost need not be taken into account.

It may be worth while to remember, however, that including the expense of building the Memorial Hall, the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania have guaranteed $4,075,000 out of a total contemplated expenditure of six millions and a half. Excluding Memorial Hall, as in certain respects a local enterprise, intended for purposes of permanent local utility, we still have to credit Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania with $2,575,000 out of the three millions and a half at present subscribed to the fund for the erection of the temporary buildings. If, in addition to the half million contributed by the United States Government, the rest of the Union cannot raise two millions and a half toward the enterprise, it will be a very obvious abuse of language to call the Centennial show a "national" one. The foreign observer who sees the wealthy communities of New-York, New-England and the West doling out a few paltry thousands to supplement the millions raised in Pennsylvania, will be very likely to agree with Senator EATON that the people of the United States are in no sense a nation. In truth, the petty jealousies, hesitations, and suspicions which have interfered with a hearty response from most of the States to the appeal of the Centennial Commissioners remind one more forcibly of the attitude toward each other of the petty principalities of the old Germanic *bund* than of the relations which ought to subsist between the component parts of a great Republic.

Shirk the responsibility as we may, we are, as a nation, committed to make provision for the certain success of the Centennial Exhibition. How ridiculous a commentary it would be on the orations setting forth the noble results of one hundred years of a common history and a common freedom, should we show the representatives of the world assembled at Philadelphia that we are absolutely incapable of co-operating as one people in a great monument to our national progress. If, eleven months before the event, the American people cannot be brought to see their collective responsibility for the Exhibition of 1876, we fear it will be a hopeless effort to get them to see it at all. We should much rather find them waken up to the necessity of putting their hands in their own pockets than to that of calling upon Congress to do something to save the incompleteness of the Centennial Exhibition buildings from being the laughing-stock of the world. But vicious as we consider the system of having recourse to the national Treasury to supply the defects of private enterprise and liberality, we should think it in this case a far smaller evil than that the slightest possibility of failure should be allowed to cloud the prospects of next year's Exhibition.

We are aware that the Centennial Commissioners have been very industrious in urging upon the Governors, the Legislatures, and the Commissioners of the several States the necessity of taking steps in time to provide some adequate share of support to the Exhibition. Had the replies been as full and numerous as the appeals, there would have been nothing to complain about. But suppose the Commissioners try the experiment of taking the public more frequently into their confidence than they have done? The fragmentary character of the details of the progress of the enterprise which find their way into print detract somewhat from their usefulness in creating a steadily-growing public interest in the work. It is time that the Commissioners should speak with all possible plainness and fullness about the shortcomings of people at home, both in regard to financial support, and the forwardness of their preparations for placing goods on exhibition. In a letter, published in a Pittsburg paper yesterday, President WELSH, of the Board of Finance, says it is "too true" that the interest taken by foreign countries in the Exhibition greatly surpasses that taken at home. One very effective way of creating a healthy public sentiment on the question is to put clearly before the people what must be done by them in the course of the next few months to render the Exhibition a success. The Commissioners should dismiss from their mind all fear of discrediting the Exhibition abroad by perfect frankness in setting forth in what respects there is to be apprehended any danger of failure. A deficit of two millions of dollars is a pretty large sum to make up, and the sooner the Commissioners let it be known where the blame of delaying its subscription lies the better. If the progress of the work so far enables them to make a closer approximation to its ultimate cost than they have yet been able to do, that fact also ought to be known. The absolute demands of the building fund ought to be set down against the sums with which it can be fairly credited, and the people of the United States should have the simple question presented to them of how they propose to supply the deficit. If there is not enough public spirit left among us to furnish a satisfactory answer to that appeal, our experiment of one hundred years of republican institutions can hardly be claimed as more than a partial success.

A REPUBLIC IN DANGER.

The present political struggle in the United States of Colombia is very likely to result in disunion. A Presidential election has so strained the slender tie which bound together the common interests of the several States that there seems to be no prospect of any harmonious conclusion being reached, even if there were any attempt to find one. The people are indifferent and ignorant; the politicians are selfish and unscrupulous. Several of the States are openly at war with the central power; and others are threatening those who do not agree with them in the choice of President. The Colombian Union is composed of nine States—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cuaca, Cundimarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima. The seat of the National Government is at Bogota, and that city, though a federal district, is also the capital of the State of Cundimarca. Although the United States have but a relatively small portion of the foreign trade of Colombia, our people regard with lively interest the welfare of a Republic which nominally controls the Isthmus of Panama, as well as several promising routes for an inter-oceanic canal.

This often-distracted Republic has seen strange vicissitudes since its independence was secured by BOLIVAR, in 1819. Originally formed of New-Granada, Venezuela, and Quito, the confederation was dissolved in 1829, and was subsequently reorganized as the Republic of New-Granada, when a new Constitution was promulgated, and the Republic was divided into provinces. SANTANDER was the first President under the new order of things, and the country was tolerably peaceful and prosperous during his administration, which closed in 1837. Just about the time that the rebellion in our own country broke out, a revolution began in New-Granada. The Liberals, headed by MOSQUERA, rose against the Government, which then represented the Conservative or Federal Party. After a series of curious political and military manœuvres, the Liberals captured the seat of Government and dispersed the officers of the Republic. MOSQUERA was proclaimed Dictator, and the new Government assumed the title of the United States of Colombia. Meantime, the Federals, who had retreated to the southern portion of the confederation, set up their capital at Antioquia, Gen. ARBOLEDA being their leader. On the assassination of this chieftain, CABAL succeeded to the leadership, and, at the close of 1862, the Liberals submitted to the Colombian Government, and relinquished all plans for a separate confederacy. Amnesty for political offenses was proclaimed; MOSQUERA resigned his office to a joint convention, and was reappointed Provisional President. From that time forward, Presidents have come and gone with great rapidity. The Presidential term is nominally fixed at two years; but the peculiarity of Spanish-American politics is that very few Presidents of Republics are allowed to remain more than twelve or fourteen months in office. MOSQUERA has been in and out several times, and has been always a prime disturber of the peace of the Republic. At last accounts he was living in exile, uneasily waiting for something to turn up to his advantage.

The present difficulties are so characteristic of the country that they need scarcely any comment. PEREZ was elected President for the term ending in 1876. He is not eligible for re-election until the Presidential term succeeding his has expired. He favors PARRA, the candidate of the Conservatives. The Liberals support NUNEZ, though up to this time the supporters of both candidates have been united under the title of "Liberals" as against the Ultramontane Party, which is the true conservative organization. The present contest, then, divides on the question of hostility or friendship to the party with which President PEREZ is identified. NUNEZ has carried the States of the Republic that border on the Atlantic; PARRA sweeps the interior, and Antioquia, on the Pacific, refuses to vote at all. In the midst of all this confusion, the States that have voted against the candidate favored by PEREZ, with vivid recollections of old times, prepare for war. Indeed, they do not wait for an open declaration, but begin on their own account at once. The Federal Government sent a General to Panama in the Parra interest. The President of Panama, for each State has a President, captured the General and sent him to jail until a treaty between the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and that of the State made it safe to release him. Meantime, the authorities of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena have come into collision with the Federal military, and several fights have taken place. PARRA, the President's candidate, is probably elected, and the States that opposed him, of which Panama is one, threaten secession and the formation of a new Republic. Such a movement is sure to come sooner or later. The States of the Republic usually have at least one revolution of their own each year; and they are perpetually at odds with the Federal Government. Although we must regret this chronic state of disorder in the Colombian Republic, we may be consoled by the fact that its wars are not bloody. Most of the fighting is done on paper; gasconade and *pronunciamientos* are the heaviest artillery in vogue; and as the Spanish-American dreads rain like a cat, a smart shower may postpone a battle.

"THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."

There are many passages which are commonly misquoted from great authors in a way that entirely perverts their meaning, and throws the weight of the great thinker to whom they are incorrectly attributed on the side of opinions which, whether they held them or not, they did not utter. Notable among these are, "the pen is mightier than the sword," and "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin"—the former attributed to BULWER, and the latter to SHAKESPEARE. But BULWER and SHAKESPEARE expressed no such opinions as those which these passages are commonly cited to support. Of all examples of misrepresentation and perversion, however, that which represents ST. PAUL as calling money the root of all evil is the most common. It is so common, indeed, that in general talk money is jocosely spoken of as the root of all evil, with a mental leaning upon "the Bible" in support of the imputation. Now, every one who has read the passage in which this phrase is supposed to occur, and who rightly remembers it, knows that ST. PAUL said no such thing, but something very different. What he did write, as it is translated in our Bible, was "the *love* of money is the root of all evil." ST. PAUL would never have written the shallow saying usually attributed to him. For apart from his sacred character as the Apostle of Christianity to the Gentiles, he was not only learned in all the learning of his time, a subtle thinker, and a profound observer, but a man of sound common sense and an accomplished man of the world, using that phrase in its best and largest sense. We may venture to say, with reverence, that ST. PAUL had a due respect for money, and knew as well as any man in Tyre or Sidon the power that the possession of wealth must inevitably give. What he wrote against was covetousness, and the making haste to be rich, which is no new disease in this world; and he said "But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare and into man's foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition." And then, assigning a cause he adds: "*For the love* of money is the root of all evil;" writing in Greek words which might be more accurately translated "for the love of money is one root of all the evils."

And that the love of money, in the sense in which ST. PAUL wrote, is one root of all the evils, no people should know better than we. The outgrowth of this root is, as we have said, no new moral manifestation. It springs from human nature, and showed itself, we may be sure, long before the historic period. But it has been left for our time and our country to produce this ill weed in its rankest form; and it has shot up into its present overshadowing proportions within the last generation. We were always a thrifty people, and up to about thirty years ago, we, at the North at least, were in general prudent, provident, and saving in money matters. More than all this, we sought to earn money; to get it by our labor, or by the steady and safe processes of honorable trade. Against such means of getting money, against a not immoderate desire for money to be gotten by such means, the great Apostle did not write one word. It was the greed of money, the eager seeking to be rich, the making haste for it—in brief, the disposition which urges us to get money quickly and without labor that ST. PAUL condemned. Never among any people at any period is there a record of such an outbreak of this moral disease as there has been in this country for the last generation. All the conditions of our life favored it, and it has grown upon us until it has become a mania epidemic to a whole people. There have been strong manifestations of it before, elsewhere, it need not be said; outbreaks of it in France and in England, striking enough and with serious consequences. But these affected only a comparatively small proportion of society; never before did it infect a whole people.

That this one root of all the evils is the cause of the commercial unsoundness and the social and political corruption from which we have for years been suffering, is clear enough upon a moment's consideration. The panic of 1873 was no consequence of a mere failure to get money by hard work and legitimate trade; it was produced chiefly by the neglect of safe and sure means of prosperity, and by the attempts of a large number of men who had more or less capital, and more credit and influence than they rightly should have had, to get great riches suddenly by large "operations." They were not content "to labor and to wait;" and their eager greed of sudden riches was the root of evils from which they and we all are now suffering. But they were not peculiar in their error, nor were they the first to go astray. This moral insanity had been growing for a quarter of a century, as we have said before, until it pervaded all conditions of society. And could we expect politicians, and legislators, and judges, and office-holders, and sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs, and policemen to be free from it? With what reason? We could not; and they were not. And as other men used questionable means in their spheres of action to satisfy their desire for sudden riches, so these men used such means as they had at their hands; and we all clutched at money together. We talk of reform and purification; and, of course, we must strive after them; but here is something beyond the reach of investigating committees, and out of the sphere of "new departures." We must begin deep down in our moral consciousness, and strike at this root of all our evils.

OBITUARY.

HORACE BINNEY.

Horace Binney, the oldest member of the Philadelphia Bar, and an ex-member of Congress, died at Philadelphia yesterday. He was born Jan. 4, 1780, and graduated at Harvard College in 1797. There was but one other graduate of an American college living—Elbert Herring. He was admitted to the Bar in 1800, having studied in the office of Jared Ingersoll. He was a citizen of Philadelphia all his life, and won honorable distinction in the practice of his profession. He was a hard worker, early took high rank among his legal brethren, and eventually stood at the head of the Bar of his native city. His last appearance in court was in support of the validity of the will of Stephen Girard, bequeathing large amounts to the City of Philadelphia. His argument on that occasion was the crowning effort of his life, and is often cited on questions involving the law of charitable uses. Though an active lawyer, he was also prominent in politics. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1806. He entered the broader field of national politics several years later, being elected to Congress in 1832, as an opponent to the Democratic Administration of Gen. Jackson. He was chosen upon the Committee of Ways and Means, and was a conspicuous figure in the House. He declined a re-election. About this time he also figured prominently in connection with the old United States Bank, as a Director of which he served for many years, and when the affairs of this vexatious institution were finally wound up, he was one of the Trustees to whom the task was intrusted. He became interested, also, in the anti-slavery agitation at an early date, and took a prominent and heroic part in the first stages of the conflict. His most important published work was his *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*, in six volumes. They covered the period from 1799 to 1814. Among other of his more important writings given to the public in a permanent form were his Eulogiums on Chief Justice Tilghman, (1827,) and on Chief Justice Marshall, (1836;) *An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address*, (1859) and *The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia*, (1859.) He was a stanch opponent of the elective judiciary system. Harvard conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him in 1827.

DEAR BROTHER SHEARMAN IN TROUBLE.

From the Nation, Aug. 12.

Brother Shearman was treated with great forbearance by the press during the late trial in Brooklyn, but he does not seem to have appreciated it. In spite of his prominence in the proceedings, little or no allusion was made to his unfortunate antecedents, and he might, if he had pleased, have gone to Europe for his holiday without note or comment. But he has grossly abused his privileges, for, instead of taking his vacation quietly, he has delivered a short discourse on the trial to a London congregation, in which he gave a slanderous account of the manners of American ministers towards the female members of their churches, and seems to have told a direct falsehood about Mr. Fullerton, of the counsel for the defense, in ascribing to that gentleman belief in Mr. Beecher's innocence, and alleging that he, for that reason, refused to address the jury, and confined himself to cross-examination. This makes it necessary to warn the English press and public against Brother Shearman as an untrustworthy person. Although a member of the New-York bar, he is not a member of the Bar Association, and could not, we venture to assert, obtain admission to that body. Moreover, he first became known to the public about 1869, by acting not only as James Fisk's lawyer but as his confidential agent and attorney, occupying an office at the Opera-house, and devoting himself exclusively to the scoundrel's "business." He was, too, principally instrumental in obtaining the fraudulent and corrupt orders from Barnard, for which that Judge was subsequently driven from the bench, besides figuring largely in most reckless and shameful litigation of the Erie Ring. His income derived from this position during the two or three years in which he held it must have been very great. His appearance in the Brooklyn scandal as Mr. Beecher's friend, confidant, and counselor, and as clerk of the church, was, as far as Brother Shearman himself was concerned, not surprising, for it promised some sort of resuscitation for his reputation; but that Mr. Beecher should have sought or permitted it was regarded by most people outside the church as simply of a piece with the friendship with Tilton and the still warmer friendship with Moulton. Both Mr. Beecher and the church will find out, however, before this affair is over, that character is of some consequence in this world, and that lachrymoseness (Brother Shearman seems to weep at will) is no substitute for it. We advise Dr. Parker and other Congregational ministers in England not to trust or encourage public statements from Brother Shearman, but pass him on quietly to the mountains, or the baths, or wherever he is going.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

Mr. Shearman, who it will be remembered was Mr. Beecher's lawyer, and who claims to be Mr. Beecher's "bosom friend," has been making a speech in London, at Dr. Parker's City Temple, in the course of which, according to the London *Telegraph*, he explained the "American kissing customs," and showed that it "was the common practice in the United States for gentlemen and clergymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends." If Mr. Shearman had confined himself to the statement that this practice was "common" in his own family, or among the osculating sentimentalists of Plymouth Church, we should have nothing to say, since he is a competent witness as to the manners, customs, and usages of both. But when he says that this silly and debasing familiarity is the "common practice" in the United States, he is a "common falsifier." We can assure Mr. Shearman that outside of Plymouth Church, and perhaps of his own domestic circle, the wives of American gentlemen do *not* permit their most intimate male friends, who are not near relatives—not even when they are clergymen—to kiss them; and, moreover, if such as he or Mr. Beecher should attempt it outside of their special clientelage, they would speedily be made intimate friends with serviceable horsewhips by indignant husbands, laid on so heartily that they would not soon be in a condition to repeat the insulting familiarity.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY AND AN OUTLINE OF ITS COMPOSITION—ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION—NEW MEMBERS ELECTED—RESIGNATION OF DR. LE CONTE.

From our Special Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1875.

The objects of this association, according to the constitution, are three: to bring the scientific scholars and the practical scientists of the United States and the British possessions into personal contact at least once a year; to systematize the advancement of scientific research and discovery; and to economize all scientific work by giving every member increased facilities and wider usefulness. The success of so democratic an assembly is, therefore, depending almost exclusively upon the merits and earnest work of its members. The officers can do hardly more than to prevent friction, and to keep the machinery going. The President at the opening of the Detroit meeting was John L. Le Conte, M. D., of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1825, at New York, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons there in 1846. At an early period of his life he made a number of scientific journeys to Lake Superior, one of them, in 1848, in the society of the late Louis Agassiz. He extended his travels and researches to the Upper Mississippi, to the Rocky Mountains, and to California, and is now a resident of Philadelphia. Of course, all philosophic pursuits begin, as it were, at a single point, which is investigated in all its relations and in all its bearings, and from this the thinker advances into new domains, aiming, ultimately, at a satisfactory solution of all human and cosmic problems. No one, then, can hope to do anything great in metaphysics, before one truth is arrived at that will withstand all criticism and all doubt. Its chief organ is the energy of human reason. Its first triumph the discovery of one principle or force that permeates everything. The exact sciences do precisely the opposite. The scientific student begins with broad principles, ready made, with the investigations of broad domains, already existent and visible to his searching mind. The tendency of all investigators is into the minute. The tendency of almost all great and original scientific investigation is a wise and prudent limitation to a single subject and a specialty. Philosophy is synthetic, science is analytic. A representative man of exact science in the best sense is Dr. Le Conte, and one field to which he shows himself to have given vast attention is that of entomology. He and his fellows in entomology are the gentlemen, perhaps the only men, from whom the farmer, the landholder, and the country can expect to learn the principles of successful and unfailing warfare against the potato beetle, the locust, and similar insects ruinous to agriculture and millions of property. The importance, the actual and immediate urgency of this subject demand a systematic statement of all the worthiest essays presented on this occasion.

Dr. Le Conte, after opening the session this morning, resigned the chair to the new President, who will preside over the meeting at Detroit, J. E. Hilgard, Esq., of Washington, D. C. Mr. Hilgard is perhaps best known by his administration of the United States Coast Survey, the maps and other publications of which are in the hands of all navigators who visit our coast, are the treasures of all marine academies, and enjoy an enviable reputation throughout Europe and America. The general Chairman is assisted by the following gentlemen:

H. A. Newton, of New-Haven, Conn., and J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, as Vice Presidents; and by S. W. Johnson, of New-Haven, Conn., as Special Chairman. The Permanent Secretary, F. W. Putnam, of Salem, Mass.; the General Secretary, S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass.; S. P. Langley, of Allegheny, Penn., and E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., are Special Secretaries.

The Standing Committee consists of the sixteen Past Presidents—William B. Rogers, of Boston; Joseph Henry, of Washington; Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge; James D. Dana, of New-Haven; James Hall, of Albany; Alexis Caswell, of Providence; Stephen Alexander, of Princeton; Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia; F. A. P. Barnard, of New-York; J. S Newberry, of New-York; B. A. Gould, of Boston; T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston; Asa Gray, of Cambridge; J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville; Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge.

The body of the society consists of Fellows, members, and, through the contribution of at least $1,000, one patron, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New-York City. Any suitable person can become a member when recommended by two people who belong to the association, by nomination of the Standing Committee, and by the vote of the majority of members and Fellows in attendance at the session. The Fellows are nominated by the Standing Committee from among the members, and must either be professionally engaged in science, or must have advanced the cause of science by their own labors. The number of Fellows is 154, that of the members, 568. Six of these, however, have died since the last meeting, namely, W. E. Whitman, of Philadelphia; J. Wyman, of Cambridge, Mass.; Sir William E. Logan, of Montreal: T. C. Hilgard, of St. Louis, Mo., and two others. The number of members deceased previously is 202. To-day forty new members were voted in, namely: F. H. Williams, W. L. Carpenter, Thomas Bassnett, W. S. Barnard, A. L. Baker, S. A. Goldschmidt, B. G. Amend, A. A. Julien, J. G. M. Cameron, A. H. Gallatin, E. G. Love, F. Prince, Jr., G. M. Sternberg, H. W. Henshaw, W. J. Beal, R. J. Farquharson, G. W. Moorhouse, S. S. Babcock, W. H. H. Russell, H. G. Hubbard, Mrs. E. P. Austin, E. Wendell, E. A. Strong, C. C. Cusick, C. C. Cadman, F. A. Genth, O. B. Wheeler, J. C. Holmes, C. L. Mees, G. H. Twiss, A. Springer, A. W. Phillips, B. W. Frazier, H. T. Eddy, J. B. Stalls, P. Schweitzer, C. Stone, T. B. Comstock, A. J. Cook, H. Gillman. This constitutes a grand total of 966 members, of whom 788 are living. One hundred and seventy-five members were elected fellows this morning. Prominent among the members are: Z. Allen, of Providence, R. I.; L. W. Bailey, of Fredericton, N. B.; H. T. Bowditch, of Boston; E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.; H. Knapp, of New-York; Maria Mitchell, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; F. L. Olmstead, of New-York; L. F. Pourtales, of Cambridge, Mass.; W. B. Rogers, of Boston. Prominent fellows are Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; E. W. Blake, Jr., and A. Caswell, of Providence, R. I.; C. F. Chandler, of New-York; J. D. Dana, of New-Haven, Conn.; L. Elsberg, of New-York; A. Gray, of Cambridge, Mass.; A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Guyot, of Princeton, N. J.; S. S. Haldeman, of Chickies, Penn.; Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C.; T. S. Hunt, of Boston; J. E. Hilgard, of Washington, D. C.; J. Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass.; Benjamin Silliman, of New-Haven, Conn.; W. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia; C. Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio.

It may be well to name once more some of the illustrious dead that were members of the society: A. D. Bache, J. W. Bailey, Chester Dewey, B. Silliman the elder, E. Hitchcock, L. Agassiz, E. Everett, M. Fillmore, J. B. Rogers, W. H. Seward. The society was formed in September, 1847, out of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, and held its first meeting at Philadelphia in 1848. The first list showed 461 members, among them A. Gray, A. Guyot, and J. Henry. Owing to the war there were no meetings from 1861 to 1865. Instead of meeting in 1861 at Nashville, Tenn., as intended, the society convened in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1866. If one may judge from the volumes published by the association, this meeting after the war must have been the weakest, and that of Portland in 1873 the strongest.

There is much similarity between the American and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but the latter is older, having been formed in 1831 by Sir David Brewster, Sir John F. W. Herschell, Mr. Murchison, and others. The publications, moreover, contain almost every discovery that has been made in the Kingdom during each respective year, while the American Society's volumes of proceedings contain but a portion of the advancement made here. In this respect it is like the German Academies of Science, for instance like the mathematicophysical class of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich. The latter, however, is more exclusive, and is supported by the State so well that every contribution to the society's volumes receives a liberal compensation.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

THE KENNER STAKES DIVIDED.

A DEAD HEAT BETWEEN MILNER AND OZARK —ASTONISHMENT OF THE "KNOWING ONES"—THE MILE AND A HALF DASH WON BY GRINSTEAD—ANOTHER SURPRISE IN THE SELLING RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—There was doubt and anxiety this morning, for the day began with threatening clouds above the horizon. It had been raining in the night, but as the morning wore on a refreshing breeze sprang up and sent the clouds flying over the Green Mountains. When the hour arrived for the races to begin the grand stand was well filled with an elegant assemblage. The condition of the track agreeably disappointed the spectators, who expected to find it like a quagmire. It had dried considrably, and the horses raised a dust in some places. The card called for three races, the opening event being the Kenner Stakes. Six colts started, and the knowing ones backed St. Martin and Milner, but the result was a dead heat between one of the favorites and an outsider, Ozark, while St. Martin did not gain a place. There was a general desire to see the race run off, but the owners of the respective horses did not wish to punish them with another severe race, and compromised the matter by dividing the stakes. The Paris pools paid $8 20 on Milner, and $27 10 on Ozark. The second race was a mile and a half dash for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, which brought out a field of five, comprising Grinstead, Aaron Pennington, Madge, Dublin and Scratch. Grinstead was the favorite over Pennington, and once more showed his great superiority by beating the Kentucky favorite easily in 2:40. Madge made a poor show in the race and disappointed her friends. The Paris pools paid $12 70 on the winner. The greatest surprise of the day was the victory of Brigand in the selling race, which completely upset the calculations of the knowing ones. Mr. Sanford sold Brigand as a worthless animal, but his present owner won a vast amount of money on him, which paid for him ten times over. Those who invested $5 in the Paris pools on him reaped a harvest, as they paid $126 90 for each ticket. The details of the races are given below.

THE KENNER STAKES.

The opening race was the Kenner Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds, closing with sixty-five nominations. The colts engaged were of the highest breeding and were considered closely matched. Numerous "touts" had been busy in selling information of the private performances of the contestants, and "points" were eagerly seized by the speculators, who readily espoused the cause of their favorites as soon as the pool-seller gave them the opportunity. The rain of last night materially changed the aspect of affairs, and those who thought they had the sure winner before were not so positive after the rain fell. Promptly at noon the following horses appeared: J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, John M. Harney's br. c. Ozark, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Warwick, John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, and D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke. Although St. Martin sold as the favorite last night, Milner steadily advanced into favor, and finally became the favorite. The betting was not very heavy, as the speculators did not think it a safe race to bet on, St. Martin and Milner being considered as evenly matched. Mr. Pryor, the trainer of both, could not tell which was the best, and every one was in doubt. The betting before the start was as follows:

Milner	$100	$160	$250
St. Martin	80	115	220
Ozark	25	40	60
Chesapeake	25	45	75
Willie Burke	25	40	45
Puryear	20	35	45
Total	$275	$435	$695

THE RACE.

The horses got off beautifully. St. Martin was the quickest to move away, Milner second, Warwick third. As soon as they reached the turn Warwick rushed to the front and commenced making the pace, and rounding the turn he got away two lengths, Ozark running into the second place, St. Martin third, Milner fourth. When they reached the quarter-pole Warwick was leading a length and a half, Ozark second, two lengths before St. Martin, third. As they ran along the backstretch Milner passed St. Martin, assuming the third place. He then gave Ozark the go-by, getting close to Warwick. At the half-mile-pole Warwick was a length in front of Milner, who led Ozark half a length. Round the lower turn Warwick still led a length, while Ozark was closing up toward the head of Milner. In the homestretch Milner endeavored to head Warwick, but failed; he got to the latter's saddle girth at the furlong pole, but dropped back again, and at the finish of the first mile, which was run in 1:54½, Warwick was still leading by a length, Milner second, a length before Ozark, Chesapeake, and St. Martin, who were bunched, and Willie Burke last. As they ran round the turn again Warwick still kept the pace strong, and led Milner a length at the quarter-pole, while Ozark had again run up to Milner's saddle-girth. Coming round the lower turn the race began in earnest. The rear ones closed up rapidly, and Warwick was leading three-quarters of a length, Milner second, half a length before Ozark, Chesapeake, and St. Martin, who were in a bunch, Willie Burke being a length behind. Thus they turned into the homestretch for the final struggle. Milner reached the head of Warwick, and Ozark rushed up even with them. At the furlong pole Warwick was beaten, and Ozark, with a great effort, left Milner and shot half a length ahead. Feakes now aroused Milner for the final effort. Both received a taste of the whip, but Ozark kept to the front and led by a neck until within a few yards of the goal, when Milner with a grand effort jumped up to the head of his competitor, and they passed the judges, making a dead heat in 3:43½. Warwick was third, four lengths behind, St. Martin fourth, Chesapeake and Willie Burke in the rear. The result was a complete surprise to the knowing ones, as Ozark was thought of but little. The owners of the leading horses divided the stakes, receiving $2,300 each. St. Martin was cut down during the race and pulled up very lame.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run during the second meeting of 1875; two miles; fifty-six nominations; value to winners, $2,300 each.

John M. Harney's br c. Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of Sunny South, 110 pounds. Hennessey.... *1
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, by Leamington, dam by Lexington, 110 pounds. Feakes.... *1
Thomas Puryear & Co's b. c. Warwick, by Leamington, out of Minnie Minor, 110 pounds. Donahue. 3
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, by imp. Phaeton, dam Toka, 110 pounds. Evans.... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxana, 110 pounds. Swim.... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, dam by Australian, 110 pounds. Clark.... 0
Time—3:43½.

*Dead heat and money divided.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The next event was the mile and a half dash for all ages. There was a splendid field, and speculation was animated and close. The friends of Grinstead backed him up stiffly to beat Aaron Pennington, who had shown so much speed at light weights, and who had a host of determined supporters, among them McGrath himself, but he persistently bought heavy pools on his favorite. Grinstead was the favorite before the start, while Pennington sold close up, the quotations being as follows:

Grinstead	$305	$450	$275
Pennington	[illegible]	375	325
Madge	105	130	110
Dublin	45	55	50
Total	[illegible]	$1,010	$760

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, the horses started from the half-mile pole, and as soon as the flag fell Dublin shot away in front, with Scratch second, Madge third, Pennington fourth, and Grinstead last. As they came round the lower turn, Dublin rushed away five lengths, Scratch being second, half a length before Grinstead, who was the same distance in advance of Madge, with Pennington a length behind her. As they turned into the homestretch Dublin began to lose ground. When they passed the stand Dublin was leading a length and a half, Scratch and Grinstead head and head, two lengths before Pennington and Madge. Rounding the turn Grinstead took the lead of Dublin a neck, while two lengths behind came Pennington, leading Scratch half a length. As they ran along the backstretch Grinstead showed a length in advance of Dublin and in advance of Pennington. Approaching the half-mile pole, Dublin began to quit, and Scratch took up the running. At the half-mile pole Grinstead was a length and a half in front of Aaron Pennington, who was a head before Scratch, with Dublin six lengths behind, and Madge in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Dublin and Madge dropped entirely out of the race, and finally Scratch was obliged to fall back under the pace. Swim worked Pennington and rode him for all he was worth, but he could not get close to Grinstead. Coming into the homestretch Swim drove Pennington with whip and spur, while Donahue had Grinstead in hand, running easy. Notwithstanding Swim's punishment Pennington could not gain on his fleet competitor, and Grinstead won easily by a length in 2:40. Scratch was third, eight lengths behind Pennington, and ten in front of Madge, who led Dublin a length.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; one and a half miles.

Thomas Puryear & Co's b. h. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric. Donahue.... 1
H. P. McGrath's b. h. Aaron Pennington, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Swim.... 2
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke. Evans.... 3
D. McDaniel & Co's ch. m. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama. Clark.... 0
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee. Reynolds.... 0
Time—2:40.

THE SELLING RACE.

The closing race of the day was one always popular with the owners of stables, and sure to bring out a large field of horses, viz., a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter. For this there were ten nominations. The knowing ones backed Survivor, Leader, and Caroline to win the race, but they went completely overboard by the unexpected victory of Brigand, which created a profound sensation. The betting was as follows:

Survivor	$400	$700	$600
Leader	155	500	270
Caroline	220	305	200
Mattie W	80	210	230
Catesby	55	155	70
Ida Wells	50	75	50
Vagabond	45	70	55
Osage	40	35	50
Brigand	70	80	75
Total	$1,115	$2,130	$1,600

THE RACE.

The horses were started from the three-quarter pole, and after two false attempts they were sent on their journey, with Ida Wells and Survivor in the lead, the others well bunched, Leader getting off behind. As they ran up the homestretch Leader came very fast, and came toward the front with Paul Pry. As they ran round the turn Ida Wells showed a length ahead of Catesby, while at the latter's quarter was Paul Pry, half a length before Survivor, and Leader fifth. Catesby pressed Ida Wells, and passing the quarter-pole led her a neck, with Leader a length behind. Brigand ran out of the ruck into the fourth place, followed by Caroline. As they ran along the backstretch, the latter made a fine burst of speed and ran through her leaders very rapidly, and finally took the lead, Brigand following her up and at the half-mile pole passing her half a length, Catesby third, two lengths, with Ida Wells fourth, and Survivor fifth. Coming round the lower turn Brigand and Caroline opened two lengths between them and Survivor, who had passed Catesby and Ida Wells and taken the third place. Brigand remained in front as they turned into the homestretch, and left Caroline, who began to falter. Survivor came up into the second place to challenge Brigand, but he could not reach the latter, who won easily by a length in 2:14½; Survivor second, a length before Caroline third, who was two lengths in front of Leader fourth, Catesby fifth, Ida Wells sixth. After the race Brigand was put up at auction, but was bought in by his owner at the price he was entered for, viz., $1,500.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; selling race, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed seven pounds; for $1,000, twelve pounds; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and a quarter.

Doswell & Cammack's (J. McCormack's) b. h. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of Britannia 4th, 101 pounds. Swim.... 1
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 102 pounds. Ponton.... 2
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, 75 pounds. Sayres.... 3
Joseph Donahue's b. m. Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 98 pounds. Reynolds.... 0
H. Quickfall's br. c. Leader, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, 78 pounds. Spillman.... 0
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 93 pounds. Sparling.... 0
Oden Bowie's b. h. Catesby, 5 years, by Eclipse, out of Katie, 102 pounds. Donahue.... 0
D. McDaniel & Co's b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, 93 pounds. Clark.... 0
D. McDaniel & Co's b. c. Paul Pry, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Mary Churchill, 78 pounds. Delaney.... 0
A. B. Lewis & Co's b. c. Vagabond, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Gem, 82 pounds.... dr.
Time—2:14½.

THE TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

THE 2:22 AND 2:27 CLASSES—THE LATTER POSTPONED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The attendance to-day was fully as large as on Tuesday. The unfinished 2:31 race was called at 2 o'clock. Lady Turpin won the heat and race in 2:24¾; Idol second, and Nellie Walton third.

The race for the 2:22 class was called, with nine entries and six to start—Brother Jonathan, St. James, and Lady Star being drawn. Lucille Golddust won the race in three heats. In the first heat Grafton broke at the very start, and could not be brought down to the work again. Doble withdrew him after the heat was finished. The following is the summary:

Charles S. Green's (Babylon, L. I.) br. m. Lucille Golddust.... 1 1 1
Ben Mace's (New-York) b. g. Sensation.... 2 2 2
W. L. Simmon's (Lexington, Ky.) b. m. Bella.... 3 4 3
John Trout's (Boston) g. m. Sea Foam.... 4 3 4
John L. Doty's (New-York) ch. g. Thomas L. Young.... 5 5 5
Richard Peniston's (Lexington, Ky.) ch. g. Grafton.... 6 dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10	1:45	2:19½
Second heat	35	1:10	1:45	2:20½
Third heat	35¼	1:11¼	1:47	2:21¾

The 2:27, for a purse of $4,500, brought out Mollie Morris, Eva, Belle Brasfield, Carrie, Rarus, Ella Madden, Bertie, and Frank Ferguson. Mazomanie and Snowball were drawn.

In the pools Rarus brought $100, Mollie Morris $50, and the field $50. The favorite took the first and third heats, Mollie the second heat, and Eva the fourth. The race was then postponed until 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. Time—2:23½, 2:24½, 2:26, and 2:32½. On the third heat Ferguson gave out and stopped at the three-quarter pole.

THE LONG BRANCH EXTRA MEETING.

PROGRAMME OF THE MONMOUTH PARK AUGUST RACES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 12.—The following is the programme of the Monmouth Park extra meeting:

MONMOUTH PARK.—Extra meeting, Aug. 24, 26, and 28.

FIRST DAY.—Tuesday, Aug. 24.

First Race.—Purse, $300; $250 to first and $50 to second horse; one mile, for all ages, with maiden allowances, three-year-olds, 5 pounds; four-year-olds, 7 pounds; five-year-olds and upward, 10 pounds.

Second Race.—Purse, $400, of which $300 to first and $100 to second horse; one mile and a half for three-year-olds; winner of any stake race to carry 7 pounds extra.

Third Race.—Purse $400, of which $300 to first and $100 to second horse; for two-year olds; all winners excluded; all starters to be sold at action after the hurdle races; any colt or filly selling for over $1,000 to pay ten per cent. of surplus to the association; three-quarters of a mile.

Fourth Race.—Handicap hurdle race.—Purse $500, of which $350 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; mile heats over four hurdles; distance 800 yards; to name and close at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st; weights to be announced on the 23d, at 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 4 P. M., same day.

SECOND DAY.—Aug. 26, Thursday.

First Race.—Handicap Purse, $350; $300 to first and $50 to second; one and a quarter miles, for all ages; entries to close at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th; weights to be announced at 9 o'clock A. M., 25th, and acceptances to be made by 4 P. M. same day.

Second Race.—Purse, $400; $300 to first and $100 to second; mile heats, for all ages.

Third Race.—Purse, $300; $250 to first and $50 to second, for two-year olds; all winners excluded; one mile.

Fourth Race.—Steeplechase Purse, $500; $350 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third; welter weights. Horses beaten at Baltimore, Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga once allowed 7 pounds twice or more, 10 pounds; usual course.

THIRD DAY.—Aug. 28, Saturday.

First Race.—Handicap Purse, $450; for all ages; $350 to first and $100 to second; two and a quarter miles. Entries to close at 4 o'clock P. M., Aug. 26; weights to be announced at 9 A. M., 27th, and acceptances to be made by 4 P. M. same day.

Second Race.—Consolation Purse, $300, of which $250 to first and $50 to second horse; one mile, for horses beaten during the meeting; beaten once, allowed 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds.

Third Race.—Purse $500, of which $400 to first and $100 to second; for all ages; two mile heats.

Fourth Race.—Hurdle race, purse $500, of which $350 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third; two and a quarter miles, over nine hurdles; welter weights; maidens allowed 10 pounds; winners of any steeplechase or hurdle race, except a race of heats, to carry 10 pounds extra.

No entrance fee in any of the races. Three or more to start in each race. Immediately after races on last day, a sale of thoroughbred horses at auction will take place in the quarter stretch. Any person desiring to sell horses can have them sold by the official pool-seller free of charge.

RAILROAD COLLISION NEAR KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—A cattle train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway collided last evening with a special train on the Hanibal and St. Joseph Road, a few miles from this city. The special train contained several officials of eastern railroads, and was coming here. C. M. Lee, General Superintendent of the Hanibal and St. Joseph Railroad, had his collar-bone and left arm broken. R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Hanibal and St. Joseph Road, Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, and O. E. Perkins, Vice President of the Burlington and Missouri Road, were slightly hurt, and Conductor Hammond had his nose badly cut by glass. The wounded arrived here in the evening, and are being attended by physicians. The special train was driven back seventy-five yards by the force of the collision. The engine of the cattle train was almost demolished, and several cars were wrecked. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped off and escaped serious injury. The collision occurred on a curve, and the cattle train is said to have been running without orders.

THE MONTREAL ELECTION TRIAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Mr. Devlin, M. P. P., has written a letter of apology to Judge Mackay, stating his willingness to answer any questions which might be put to him, and he has been released from jail.

A WALL STREET SENSATION.

ARREST OF BROKERS AND A FORGER.

HOW THE COUNTERFEIT CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD BONDS WERE CIRCULATED—CAPTURE BY THE POLICE OF PERSONS IMPLICATED—ARRAIGNMENT AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

It was the Mechanics' National Bank, of No. 33 Wall street, that made the loan upon the fifteen counterfeit California and Oregon Railroad bonds, an account of whose discovery was fully detailed in yesterday's TIMES. It appears that one day last week Mr. S. P. Dinsmore, editor and proprietor of the *Stockholder*, a weekly financial journal, published at No. 59 Cedar street, called at the Fourth National Bank with ten of the bonds and requested a loan of $7,500 upon them. Mr. Philo C. Calhoun, the President of the bank, is one of the Trustees of the bonds. The loan was refused, but no suspicion was raised as to the character of the securities. Mr. Dinsmore then went to J. U. Orvis & Co., bankers, at No. 23 Nassau street, and made a similar request of them. Orvis & Co. succeeded W. B. Shattuck & Co., who had in their employ a young man named Emmons, a resident of Sing Sing. Emmons had previously been the confidential clerk of Bradish, Johnson & Co., and had held various other responsible positions. After the retirement from business of Shattuck & Co. he became a broker on his own account, and used often to run into the office of J. U. Orvis & Co., by whom he is held in high esteem. It happened that when Mr. Dinsmore called to negotiate the loan Emmons was in Orvis & Co.'s office. Mr. Orvis not caring to make the loan himself, and wishing to throw some money in his young friend's way, suggested that he should undertake the negotiation, a suggestion to which Mr. Dinsmore consented. First, however, on Mr. Orvis' recommendation, Mr. Emmons took the bonds to the Fourth National Bank, and Mr. Calhoun pronounced them genuine. Mr. Emmons having an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Sherman, the President of the Mechanics' National Bank, took the bonds to him, and after they had been a second time indorsed by Mr. Calhoun, and by the officers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, secured the loan, additional security being given in the shape of notes for the amount loaned, made by George R. Hazwell, a money broker doing business at No. 15 Broadway. Mr. Hazwell gave as reference the Chatham National Bank, and inquiry there elicited the information that he had an account in that institution, and was well thought of by its officers. Satisfied with all these testimonials, the Mechanics' Bank officials gave no more attention to the matter until Wednesday, when they sent the overdue coupons to Fisk & Hatch to get cashed, with the result stated yesterday.

As soon as the forgeries were discovered, Detectives McDougall, *pere* and *fils*, Elder, and Thompson, were detailed to work up the case and arrest the forgers. Mr. Dinsmore was the first person visited. He is a gentleman of undoubted character, and is not suspected of any complicity in the swindle. He said that he negotiated the bonds for a commission at the instance of Hazwell, whom he had known twenty-five years. Fortunately he had not delivered up the money to Hazwell, and on learning the fraud which he had been used to perpetrate, voluntarily handed it back to the Mechanics' National Bank, so that nothing has been lost by the transaction.

The detectives proceeded to Hazwell's office and subjected him to a searching cross-examination. He is a man between fifty and sixty years of age, and is said to have once been a clergyman. Last Winter he negotiated $30,000 worth of forged Wabash bonds, but was not prosecuted for some reason or other. This fact being within the knowledge of the detectives convinced them that they had struck the right trail. Hazwell at first declared that he received the bonds from a man named Wilson, and promised to show him to the officers at 3 o'clock. They waited until 4, and then took Hazwell to Police Head-quarters. On the way he told several contradictory stories, but finally said that the bonds had been placed in his hands for negotiation by George Marshall, of No. 147 West Eleventh street. He also offered to accompany the officers to Marshall's house and point him out. The party accordingly proceeded up town, but on inquiring at the house designated were informed that Marshall was not in. They did not go far away, however, and after waiting patiently until 11 o'clock were rewarded by seeing a man descend the stoop of the house, whom Hazwell pronounced to be the person they were in search of. Marshall was at once arrested and the two prisoners were hurried to head-quarters. There Marshall asserted his innocence of any crime, and said that he got the bonds from William Rea, of No. 221 East Forty-ninth street. On this information the detectives started out again and were soon ringing the bell of Rea's residence. Rea's wife, who came to the door, said that her husband was not at home, and refused to admit them. Disbelieving this story, a watch was set on the house, and presently a servant girl descended the stoop with a letter in her hand and entered a passing street car. She was followed and was seen to deliver the letter at Marshall's residence in West Eleventh street.

Meantime, while turning the corner of Forty-ninth street, on their way to Rea's house, the detectives noticed two men standing in a dark alcove, one of whom nudged the other as they passed. After being rebuffed at the house, Detectives Elder and McDougall went back to the corner and recognized in one of the men Edward Hall, an old bond forger. He was evidently watching Rea's house. He was at once taken into custody, and escorted to Police Head-quarters by the two officers. It was during their absence that the incident of the servant occurred. When they returned the story was told them, and a council was held which resulted in two of the officers going back to head-quarters and getting Marshall, with whom they proceeded to the latter's house. The letter, on being opened, was found to be from Rea, and its purport was a request to Marshall to call upon him late that night or early yesterday morning. Marshall and the officers at once proceeded to Rea's house again, and another attempt was made to get in, but again without success, Rea's wife once more asserting that her husband was from home. Another consultation was held, and it was decided to let the matter rest until morning. Marshall and two of the officers returned to Police Head-quarters and the other two remained on watch.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the four detectives, accompanied by Superintendent Walling, were again in front of Rea's house, and on asking for admittance, were again refused. By the Superintendent's order the door was broken in, and Rea was found in the front basement, dressed and ready to go out. He was made a prisoner, and taken to Head-quarters like his companions. At first he said he had received the bonds from a man whose name he did not know, but afterward disclosed the name of a person for whom the officers are now in search, with every prospect of speedily capturing him.

Hall is believed to be the principal in the forgeries. He resides in Hackensack, N. J., and keeps a liquor saloon in Jersey City. He has been identified with nearly all the bond forgeries of the past ten years. He it was who issued the second series of the Buffalo and Erie forged bonds, for the issuance of the first series of which Andy Roberts is now in Ludlow Street Jail. Hall was arrested at the time, but managed to escape the meshes of the law. Hall furnishes the money, and employs the engravers and other mechanics, who do the work. The detectives do not yet know who the engraver was who executed the California and Oregon plate, but they believe that it was graven and that the bonds were printed in New-Jersey. They say that the signatures were forged in this City, and that but one man out of jail is capable of doing the work as it has been done, and that is Gottleib Engels. Hall is a brother-in-law of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, who was tried and found guilty of being in league with thieves while filling his official position. The Police and private detectives give him a terrible character, and say that he is the man above all others to have "put up" the present job. The place and circumstances of his capture certainly point to him with great suspicion. But the detectives have discovered an important piece of evidence which seems to place his guilt, and that of Hazwell beyond a doubt. Between three and four months ago one Johnson, a notorious forger and Hall's right hand man, went to Erie, Penn., and purchased bond No. 238 of the Erie City and Water Loan issue, denomination of $500. The detectives were informed of that fact, and suspecting that his intention was to forge coupons from it, kept a sharp look-out. No coupons appeared, however, but at 1:30 o'clock one afternoon they were informed by the officers of the Fourth National Bank that at 2 o'clock an attempt was to be made to flood the street with $250,000 worth of forged Erie City and Water Loan bonds. They caused a notice to be posted in the Stock Exchange warning all persons against negotiating such bonds, and the result was that only seventeen of the counterfeit bonds found a market. It has been discovered that George R. Hazwell afterward sold the genuine Erie City and Water Loan bond, No. 238, which the forger, Johnson, Hall's partner, purchased as a model. Another discovery is that Hazwell's "account" in the Chatham Bank amounts to just $15. Rea and Marshall are curb-stone brokers, both of whom are said by the Police to make their living principally by transactions in "cross" (stolen or forged) bonds or stocks. Rea, especially, is said to have been prominent in several suspicious transactions of late years, out of all of which he has managed to escape without punishment. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, and Justice Wandell remanded them into the custody of the officers until this morning, when they will be examined at the Washington Place Police Court.

Through inadvertence, yesterday, the numbers of only fourteen counterfeit bonds were given. That of the fifteenth is 5,350. No new counterfeits turned up yesterday, and it is believed that the fifteen captured were all that have been disposed of, though considering the time the forgers have had to work in, why they did not attempt to negotiate more of them is a puzzle to the Police.

OTHER COUNTERFEITS SUSPECTED.

There is an addendum to this forgery story which is interesting. About two months ago these same persons brought to the Mechanics' National Bank four New-York Central real estate bonds of $1,000 each, and obtained on them a loan of $3,600, the bank officers first taking the precaution to send the bonds to the Union Trust Company, who pronounced them genuine. It is now feared that these too may be counterfeit, but Mr. F. E. Worcester, the Treasurer of the New-York Central Road, being out of town, nothing definite can be learned in that regard until he returns.

THE SUNDAY GIN-SHOP IN THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A MONUMENT OF VICE, ROWDYISM, AND INTEMPERANCE ERECTED IN THE NAME OF HORACE GREELEY.

From the Northampton Journal.

We wish the "founder" of the *Tribune* could take one turn about the institution which he founded. Good, strong Saxon-English would be at a premium.

From the Lawrence American.

A rum shop, open on Sunday, in the basement of the newspaper establishment whose chief glory is that it was "founded by Horace Greeley," is, indeed, a change from the ideas of our second Franklin, sufficiently radical to disturb his rest in the Chappaqua tomb. We read that last Sunday "rum, brandy, gin, and wine flowed with freedom; the green-aproned waiters bustled about with clusters of foaming beer-mugs in their hands and a supply of currency in their teeth, and the crowds around the tables drank and smoked and loudly chatted for hours together." The saloon takes up almost the whole front of the new *Tribune* building, and the proprietors have a lease for seven years at $10,000 a year. "The novelty of such a scene," a reporter says, "on the spot consecrated to the memory of Horace Greeley was an attraction to a crowd of customers, who kept Sunday night by drawing around the counter, where, in the language of Mr. John Hay, of the *Tribune's* staff, they 'calmly drinked and jawed.'"

From the New-York Sun.

The *Tribune* rum-hole is perhaps the most gorgeous establishment of the sort in the City. Not merely lager, but also every kind of intoxicating drink is there to be had by the thirsty. The walls are covered with highly-colored and brilliant French lithographs of a sort one does not see in decent places, but still very congruous with their surroundings. Take it all in all, the tall tower rum-hole is the most famous drinking shop in the country.

From the New-Haven Commonwealth.

For many years, under the guiding head and hand of Horace Greeley, the New-York *Tribune* was the greatest power in American journalism. And it was so simply because Mr. Greeley advocated all social and moral and political reforms, which he believed were for the benefit of of the people and the advancement of the country. The *Tribune* is now taking the very opposite course, and is losing its influence and supporters together. We clip from the *Tribune* of Thursday, July 15, the following as a fair sample of how "the young editor," as the New-York *Sun* designates Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the President of the wine and brandy drinking "Lotos Club," now thinks on social and moral reforms, with a gin-mill, let at a large rental, run in the basement of the new *Tribune* building:

> "The Boston *Journal* announces that the Republicans of Massachusetts will waive the temperance issue for the present. The same determination seems to have been reached in all States where there has been any experience with a prohibitory liquor law. The people have at last found out that it is better for a great many reasons to have a rigorous license law than the sham of a half-enforced prohibitory system."

The very reverse of this is true. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States, the people—all the lovers of good order, sobriety, industry, progress, and advancement—were never more convinced than they are to-day that the license system is a failure, and that prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only effectual method of dealing with the evil which the common sale of intoxicants produces. The loafers in and around the New-York *Tribune's* gin-mill are of a different opinion, no doubt. And it is their views that now appear in that journal.

The opinion of Horace Greeley was the reverse. But, then he did not do all his thinking over a gin mill, or in a drinking club. Nor was he interested in the rent derived from the licensing of a basement. Of course "it is better for a great many reasons" to have a licensing law in the City of New-York than a prohibition act—the principal of these reasons being that, with a prohibitory enactment on the statute books of the State, the basement of the *Tribune* building could not be let for a gin mill at a high rental. And the *Tribune*, thus controlled by a gin mill in the basement, is still an "independent journal."

New-York Correspondence of the Northern Christian Advocate.

The only thing to surprise anybody who knew anything of the thorough indifference, if not hostility of the *Tribune* Association always to Puritan morals, is the readiness with which they have sacrificed their pretensions to a first-class professional building. No such building could afford to allow anything under a banking, exchange, or insurance office in its prominent apartments. To let them for a liquor palace is to sink the whole building at a stroke, tall tower and all, to a fourth-rate social level.

From the Christian Advocate.

Alas, what a departure from the temperance principles of the illustrious founder of that paper! No such profanation could have happened during his reign. He wrote a tract, which we believe is still published by the National Temperance Society, to prove that alcohol is a poison, and, in his forcible way, said that "there can be no more temperate and innocent use of it as a beverage than temperate forgery, adultery, or murder." Yet this is the poison to the admistration of which a prominent portion of the *Tribune* building is now dedicated.

From the Fishkill Journal.

The basement of the new building of the New-York *Tribune* is used as a drinking saloon, where all sorts of liquors are dispensed to thirsty Gothamites, Sundays as well as week-days. If the ghost of Horace Greeley does not appear to the "Professor of Journalism" who now occupies the chair of the dead philosopher, who would hardly tolerate sweet cider and unfermented grape-juice, then we shall think that the day of miracles and visions is past. But aside from this inconsistency of the "paper founded by Horace Greeley," it is certainly not creditable for any newspaper to set before its employes and the general public the bad example of thus openly fostering a gin-mill.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

The gorgeous groggery of the new *Tribune* building, which pays a rental of $10,000 a year, not only keeps open Sundays, but even refuses to close its front doors as a slight concession to a wide-spread popular prejudice.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 12.—The Supreme Court adjourned to-day without taking any action on the motion for the Page claimants to the directorship of the Central Vermont Railroad, to show cause why a *quo warranto* should not be issued against them. The counsel for the existing board claim that the matter does not come within the province of the court, and the latter by adjourning without action evidently takes this same view.

A STEAMER ON A ROCK IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 12.—The steamer Algerian, of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, on her down trip yesterday afternoon, struck on a rock in Split Rock Rapids. About three hundred passengers were on board, mostly American tourists, fully one-half being ladies, who, with a few exceptions, remained cool and collected. All were safely landed at Vaudreuil, and forwarded by special train to Montreal this morning. The vessel remains upright, and lies well out of the water.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—This evening, at the Mansion House, the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association performed "Ernestine" before a large audience of Summer guests from all the hotels. Evening dress prevailed, and in appearance the assembly was like the attendance in the Academy on an opera night. The acting was uncommonly good for novices. The receipts will be given to St. James Church at Long Branch.

JOHN KELLY SPEAKS.

TAMMANY'S SINS AND SINNERS.

FAIR PLAY AND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AS PRACTICED IN TAMMANY HALL—MR. COSTIGAN PROTESTS AGAINST HIS EXPULSION—KELLY'S REPLY—THE REORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening in Tammany Hall, to receive and act upon the reports of the Committee on Organization in relation to the reduction of public laborers' wages and the reorganization of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts. It was well known that Mr. Kelly desired a full meeting, and was anxious that the leaders in all the districts in particular, and the members of the committee generally, should express themselves warmly in favor of the action of the Committee on Organization, and thus show to outsiders that the General Committee support its "Boss'" measures. In accordance with the will of their leader, the henchmen filled the hall at an early hour. In order that no disturbing element might creep into the meeting, unusual precautions were taken, tickets of a different kind from any heretofore issued having been placed in the hands of only those delegates deemed "regular" since the action of the Committee on Organization. The Committee on Organization adopted, last Saturday, a resolution that those old delegates in the reorganized districts who had not been reinstated, and against whom there were no charges, should be directed to attend the meeting last night and be given a hearing. In accordance with that resolution, Mr. Thomas Costigan, of the Fifteenth District, applied for admission just as Mr. Kelly was about to enter. His right was questioned, and Mr. Costigan told Mr. Kelly that he would hold him responsible if he was excluded. Mr. Kelly permitted Mr. Costigan to enter, and he came into the hall with Kelly, creating a sensation. The room occupied by the General Committee last evening was not the regular one, which is being refitted and handsomely furnished. Mr. Kelly sat at the left of the platform with Messrs. Frederick A. Smythe and William A. Boyd. Among others present were Col. Thomas Dunlap, Judge Duffy, Coroner Woltman, Gen. Spinola, Coroner Croker, Alderman Reilly, ex-Assemblyman John Moore, Assemblyman Nicholas Muller, Deputy Sheriff William H. Burns, Sachem Donnelly, Senator Moore, Alderman Lewis, Assemblymen McGowan, Dessar, and Stauf, Maurice J. Power, and Commissioners H. A. Porter and Thomas S. Brennan. At 8 o'clock the First Vice Chairman called the meeting to order, and Col. James Mooney moved the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

Mr. Costigan, who was sitting immediately in front of the Chairman and within a few feet of him, said in a loud voice: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to debate that motion," but the Chairman put the motion to the vote, while Mr. Costigan continued to exclaim, "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, I rise to debate that motion." He only succeeded, however, in getting Justice Quinn somewhat muddled in his language, but the Chairman finally reached the words, "All in favor of the motion will say 'aye,'" with especial emphasis on the "aye." The meeting evidently understood their cue and voted the "aye" which the Chairman so urgently besought. While the Justice was announcing the result of the vote, Mr. Costigan made another vociferous effort to secure recognition, but the gavel came down with the word "carried," and Mr. Costigan, who had by this time walked up to within arm's length of the Chairman, protested and claimed his right to be heard, when Justice Quinn deliberately, and in the face of 300 witnesses to the contrary, declared "the gentleman is out of order. He was too late in making his motion." Mr. Costigan took his seat, and on motion the minutes of the last meeting were read. At the close of the reading Mr. Costigan arose and said, "Mr. Chairman, I move to amend," but before he could secure the attention of the Justice the latter had said that the minutes would stand as approved, "there being no objection." Mr. Costigan said he moved to amend because the minutes did not set forth the resolutions as offered by Mr. Clancy.

The Chairman then called for reports of committees as the next order of business. E. D. Gale, from the Committee on Organization, submitted the report on the labor and wages question, which has been already published, and the document was read by Major Quincy. The report was ordered printed in papers to be designated by the Committee on Organization, but before its adoption Mr. Costigan moved to amend the motion of approval by offering the following resolution, which he read himself:

Resolved, That the action of Gen. Fitz John Porter in the matter of the laborers' wages renders him unworthy of the further confidence of the Democratic Party.

The Chairman ignored Mr. Costigan's effort to be heard, and the latter gentleman shouted aloud, "Is this fair play in Tammany Hall? Is this Democratic?" The Chairman said the report was adopted, and Mr. Costigan must take his seat. Mr. Costigan replied that he would take his seat only when declared out of order. The Chairman declared him "out of order." Mr. Costigan then moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, but John Kelly rose to a "point of order" that the report having been adopted by the General Committee, no amendment was in order at this time.

The report of the Committee on Organization, setting forth the proceedings taken in relation to the reorganization of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts, was then read, and at its conclusion Mr. Boyd, of the Committee on Discipline, moved that the report be accepted and that the resolutions accompanying it be adopted.

Mr. Costigan moved to strike out from the report all that referred to the Fifteenth Assembly District. The motion was seconded and Mr. Costigan said: Mr. Chairman, I come here not in any factious spirit, but I am a member of this committee, notwithstanding no invitation was sent to me or any other of the members from the Fifteenth District, who are now to be turned out of Tammany Hall. After a long vindication of his rights, the speaker said: "Now, of what crimes have I been guilty? It is true that I openly denounced the reduction of the laborers' wages; but has not Tammany Hall itself affected to do the same? It is true that I refused to vote for the bill prompted at Albany by Mr. Kelly, which proposed to take from the people the right to elect their own Civil Justices, and to confer on Mayor Wickham power to appoint them without even the sanction of the Board of Aldermen. But I did this because my Democratic instincts told me that it was contrary to Democratic doctrine, and my oath of office compelled me to vote as my judgment, and not as Mr. Kelly's, dictated.

Mr. Kelly (interrupting)—Will the gentleman permit me to correct him? The bill which was proposed in the Legislature, and to which he refers, did give to the Board of Aldermen the confirming power. [Applause from the crowd.]

Mr. Costigan—I do not wish to be understood as implying that the gentleman would misrepresent the facts, but I assert and I challenge the record to prove it, I assert that from the beginning to the end of that bill the word "Aldermen," or the word "election" did not occur.

Mr. Kelly—I think the gentleman is confounding one bill for the other. There were two of them.

Mr. Costigan—I am aware of that, and I know that neither of them provided for approval by the Aldermen.

Mr. Kelly—As the second bill left my hands, it provided for approval by the Aldermen, but of course I cannot say to what extent it was changed in the Legislature.

Mr. Costigan here resumed his address, and after attacking Mayor Wickham and the "Swallow-tails," concluded as follows:

I am a Democrat, and Tammany Hall and the General Committee cannot make me renounce those principles in which I believe. I came to ask no favors; I came to assert my rights. This committee has no power to expel me if they do not try me on charges. My feeling is not of resentment, but of sorrow and pity. "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Is Mr. Kelly seeking to break down those who, in weal and in woe, have been earnest supporters of every Democratic programme presented? If so, he is entering on that course which must end in the discomfiture of his leadership, if not the still greater calamity—the disorganization of the great and grand Democratic Party of the City of New-York.

JOHN KELLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kelly next arose and said: Inasmuch as a question has been raised here regarding the Civil Justices' bill, I can now only repeat, what I have said before, that when that bill left my hands it contained a clause giving the Mayor the power of appointing Civil Justices subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. If it was changed in the Legislature, I again repeat that I had nothing to do with the changing of it. I also desire to state that the gentleman did vote for the bill, and he knows he voted for the bill. Still, I do not wish to be understood as implying that he is telling an untruth—he is, I believe, in error. When the bill was introduced it contained a clause that the Civil Justices should be elected on a general ticket at large. It was found, however, that the Republicans could not be prevailed upon to support that provision, and a new bill was prepared providing for appointment and approval. The object which I had in offering that bill was the saving of $94,000 a year to the people. The gentleman says I am following out a policy of centralization, of drawing power into my own hands to control this organization. Let me say that I have no desire to centralize or to be regarded as the leader or dictator of this organization. I only know that every measure that has originated in my mind was intended to bring about a reformation which would not only be beneficial to the organization but to the interests of the people at large. [Applause.] And now let me say a word about the second Civil Justices bill introduced in the Legislature. The approval clause was introduced to meet the views of Republicans in the Legislature. The act, as all know, under which the Mayor of this City has absolute power of appointment was passed by a Republican Legislature, and it was passed because a Board of Aldermen elected upon a combination ticket refused to confirm the nominations sent to them by the Mayor. I want to see this organization go forward in the work of reform it has begun and complete the work of purification. While it is redressing public wrongs, let it also cleanse itself of its sins and of its sinners.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ADOPTED.

The reports from the Committee on Organization, in relation to laborers' wages and the reorganization of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts were then adopted, several, however, voting in the negative.

A report from the Committee on Organization, giving lists of the members of the reorganized delegations from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts was adopted unanimously, the opposition delegates having retired.

A report from the Committee on Organization denouncing Mr. Charles H. Swan, the Assistant Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, for aspersing Tammany leaders, and asking that inquiries be prosecuted in relation to his conduct, was unanimously adopted. After the transaction of some other business the committee adjourned.

ANTI-VACCINATION.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISGRACEFUL RIOT AROUND THE MONTREAL COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Montreal *Witness* devotes much space to accounts of the anti-vaccination demonstration by a mob of French Canadians in that city on Monday night. It says: "It had become generally known among the French Canadians that Alderman McCord's new by-law providing for compulsory vaccination was to come up for its first, second, and third readings, and acting under instructions from certain prominent opponents of the by-law whose names are known, large numbers of them determined to attend in force and overawe the Council from passing the obnoxious measure. About 7:30 they began to arrive at the City Hall, and by 7:45 o'clock the galleries of the Council Chamber, with all the avenues leading thereto, were densely packed with men and boys, while the crowd outside kept steadily increasing until St. Paul street in front of the City Hall, and from Jacques Cartier square to Bonsecours street, was crowded with men in an excited state of mind. In the Council Chamber, shortly before 8 o'clock, the crowd indulged in loud talking and various uncomplimentary remarks about Dr. Larocque, Alderman McCord and others. When Mr. St. Pierre entered the room he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the crowd, which that gentleman modestly acknowledged by a bow. About this time a piece of rock struck one of the glass globes of the gasalier, and scattered the fragments all over the room. It may here be mentioned that the pieces of broken stone which played so important a part in the subsequent proceedings, were generally about the size of a hen's egg, and were obtained from the neighboring Jacques Cartier square, a part of which the corporation has just been macadamizing."

After considerable disturbance, Alderman Loranger moved to proceed to business. The proposition was received with loud cries of "*Non, non,*" which were taken up by the crowd outside, to whom any demonstration by those within was the signal for still louder shouts. At the same moment stones began to fly through the windows thicker than ever, and several fell alarmingly near the heads of those inside. Several Aldermen put on their hats to protect their heads, and there was a general rush to the door. A number of the people in the gallery were hit in the back as they stood by the open windows. The wildest confusion prevailed for some minutes, and the yells of the crowd both inside and out were terrific. The Acting Mayor said it was impossible to proceed, and implored some of those inside to go out and endeavor to calm their friends. Chief of Police Fenton and three or four policemen were in the Council room. The Chief, being asked what the Police outside were doing, said: "What can twenty four men do among 7,000 or 8,000. That is all I have at my disposal to-night. The detectives are out there trying to identify the ringleaders."

The excitement went on, and on a statement being made that nothing could then be done on the by-law as a quorum was not present, the mob demanded that it should nevertheless be entirely thrown out at that sitting. Finally Alderman Loranger moved that the reading of the clauses relating to vaccination be postponed for six months. Another Alderman said that the motion of adjournment should take precedence; whereupon another shower of stones came crashing into the room, and the sound of breaking glass all along the front offices of the City Hall was plainly heard. The Aldermen became nervous, and unitedly demanded a vote on Alderman Loranger's motion for postponement. The crowd shouted "*Non,*" "*Non,*" "*Tout de suite,*" but the motion was carried, eight to three. The Council was then ready for the motion of adjournment. Alderman Childs being absent, Alderman Grenier seconded the motion in his place. While the Acting Mayor was substituting the name of Grenier for Childs, a stone struck the pen he held in his hand and knocked it on to the floor. As he leaned over to look for it, another stone flew past his nose, almost touching him. The motion for adjournment was carried. Upon Alderman Loranger's informing the crowd that the by-law was dead for six months, they uttered a shout of triumph and began to depart. The Aldermen, pale and agitated, privately denounced the conduct of the mob in no measured terms, and seemed to deeply feel the insults cast upon them.

PLEASURES OF FLORIDA.

The Albany *Argus* has a correspondent in Florida who, in a recent letter, writes: "The waters of Florida are very intricate, and a mystery to me, and I think will always remain so. You will be told that this is river so and so. You sail up a little way, and suddenly run in another stream running in a different direction. The more I tried to separate them the more I was confused, and at last gave it up in disgust. I had always supposed what was called Indian River was an actual river; it is nothing of the kind. It is a large sound of salt water, with one or two narrow entrances, and about one hundred and seventy miles in length. We got lost several times among the perfect labyrinth of passages in Jupiter Narrows, but we at last emerged into Indian River. We made about thirty miles and then went ashore to encamp. I started out to look for a suitable place, when a wildcat overhead gave a yell. I turned to retrace my steps to the boat, and was confronted with a large she panther, that stood almost directly in my path, and sent forth a vicious whimper, causing me again to turn, as she showed no disposition to move, and go around with no slow steps back to the boat, which we entered, and started to hunt a new camping-ground. We found one, but the mosquitoes nearly devoured us. We had a net, but they crowded under, and in the morning we found thousands of them inside. The next morning we started and made Fort Pierce, an old fort constructed by the Government during the Indian war, but which is now deserted. We pulled off our shoes, and after rowing the boat as far as we could get her, went ashore. The sand was so hot that it was almost unendurable. As we were stepping gingerly along, your correspondent put his foot in a nest of sand spurs, and sat down very suddenly to look at the scenery. The sand spur is round and about the size of a bean; it is covered with little sharp spurs, and will draw a yell when stepped on, especially with bare feet. A mile above Fort Pierce is another old fort called Fort Capron. Opposite the fort is Indian River inlet, capable of admitting vessels drawing not more than four feet. This place is a port of entry, although it has but two families living here, and a vessel only arrives when it has accumulated a load of turtles. Judge James Payne is the only resident at Fort Capron. He is the County Judge of Breford County, and County Clerk. His son is collector of the port."

ARREST OF AN EMBEZZLER AND BIGAMIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12.—Hugh McBride, alias McJunkin, was arrested in this city to-day. McBride, it is alleged, some time during last March disappeared suddenly from Venango County, in this State, taking with him $2,250 belonging to his brother-in-law, Marvin McKinley. He went to Scotland. He is also charged with bigamy, having, it is said, three wives now living.

PURSUIT OF A SUBJECT FOR DISSECTION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 12.—The city is greatly agitated over the manner in which the bodies of patients who die in the hospital are disposed of. A coffin filled with bedding and rubbish was solemnly interred as containing the remains of a young man that had died in that institution. The fraud was not discovered until the suspicions of the friends of the deceased were aroused and the coffin was unearthed. A doctor has been arrested for complicity in the affair.

THE LOST SCHOONER FLORINDA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* account of the loss of the bark Florida on Sunday last is correct, but has no reference to the loss of the schooner Florinda. Both vessels sailed from this port.

MURDER OF A MERCHANT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 12.—A special from Millett's Station, S. C., says M. Hennessey, a merchant, was killed in his store this morning by unknown parties.

COMMON SENSE.

In this depressing weather there is nothing more luxurious and pleasantly stimulating than a properly-administered Russian vapor bath. It makes the skin active, carries off poisonous secretions which otherwise induce fevers and other disease, and revitalizes the system. Try it, ladies and gentlemen, before taking your Sunday trip out of town, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Express.*

THE WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY.

An eminent law-reformer proposes, as a measure of relief to Judges and juries, that all the law courts of the land should be supplied with Fairbanks' Scales, with which to "weigh the evidence."—*Exchange.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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DIED.

BARLOW.—At Sing Sing, New-York, Aug. 11, ROBERT LENT, infant son of William H. and Catharine S. Barlow, aged 10 months and 17 days.

Funeral on Friday afternoon from his late residence.

COOKE.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, EDWARD G. COOKE, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DODGE.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875, SEWELL A., only son of Jacob L. Dodge, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father, Jacob L. Dodge, and his father-in-law, William S. Doan, and the members of City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., with the employes of the New-York Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of City Lodge on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 12 M., sharp, at Ionic Rooms, Masonic Temple, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late and honored Brother, SEWELL A. DODGE.

By order. ALEXANDER MACK, Master.
JAMES B. YOUELL, Secretary.

FIELD.—At Orange, N. J., Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, EDWARD PULLMAN, youngest child of Albert O. and Eva Swan Field, aged 11 months.

Funeral at the house, Evergreen Place, Brick Church Station, Saturday, 14th, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2:30 P. M.

HALEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 11, MAUD A., only child of Eva M. and George L. Haley.

Services on Saturday, 9 o'clock, at the Park House.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 130 Madison av., on Thursday evening, Aug. 12, HARRIET, daughter of the late Joseph Lawrence.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 12, ELIZA, wife of Isaac L. V. Lewis and daughter of the late John W. Manley.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 404 Vanderbilt av., at 2 o'clock Sunday, Aug. 15.

MANVEL.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 11, 1875, CYRUS MANVEL, aged 73.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train from Forty-second Street Depot at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

McAULIFFE.—DANIEL McAULIFFE, a native of Drumcollogher, County Limerick, at his residence, No. 74 Bowery, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul in the Church of the Transfiguration, on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. The funeral will take place on Sunday, from his late residence, No. 74 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M. The stores of E. Burke & Sisters, on Bowery and Eighth av., will be closed on Friday and Saturday, in consequence of the death of the above member of their family.

MILLER.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 4, 1875, EMILY BRYAN, wife of Charles G. Miller, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and daughter of the late Dr. John G. Bryan, of St. Louis, Mo.

PRATT.—In Flushing, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, FRANK DODGE, infant son of A. Winsor and Sarah W. Pratt, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, Amity st., near Bowne av., Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLANTEN.—At Sayville, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, HERMANUS PLANTEN, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of his son, John R. Planten, No. 104 Elliott place, Brooklyn.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1875, JAMES STEWART, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. R. Baird, No. 525 West 51st st., at 1 o'clock on Friday, Aug. 13.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, 11th inst., at his residence in East Orange, N. J., after a short illness, LEWIS S. THOMAS, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 12, Mrs. VICTORINE A., relict of the late Augustus G. Weed.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George A. Scofield, on Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock.

WELLS.—In Brewsters, N. Y., Aug. 11, TOMLINSON WELLS, Jr., son of Frank and Carrie C. Wells, aged 3 years 8 months and 22 days.

WINANT.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, JAMES JOHNSON, only child of James J., Jr., and Lillie C. Winant, aged 1 year and 8 days.

Funeral services at Rutherford Park, Friday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular meeting at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.
Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock sharp.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Copper, bbls	471	Oil-cake, pks	525
Copper, cakes	513	Pork, pks	377
Eggs, bbls	1,221	Beef, pks	97
Flour, bbls	15,669	Cut-meats, pks	568
Wheat, bushels	419,489	Lard, pks	125
Corn, bushels	283,771	Butter, pks	3,306
Oats, bushels	43,426	Cheese, pks	15,094
Malt, bushels	500	Tallow, pks	42
Flax-seed, bags	49	Lard-oil, bbls	51
Beans, bbls	48	Oil, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	1,200	Sugar, bbls	592
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	955
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds	71
Hops, bales	3	Tobacco, bxs., &c	231
Hides, No	100	Whisky, bbls	370
Hides, bales	175	Wool, bales	448
Leather, sides	14,549	Spelter, pcs	605

ASHES—Have been very quiet, with Pots quoted at $5 ₩ 100 lb., from receivers' hands, and Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in less demand within the range of from 32c.@35c. ₩ lb.

COCOA—Has been very quiet throughout, with prices quoted nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio has been dull and weak within our range. Sales, 1,000 bags by the King Richard, at Baltimore, on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 41,199 bags, and at the outports 43,246 bags, with 181,500 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 64,200 bags were for this port....Other kinds have been very quiet; the recent movements having been confined to 1,634 bags Maracaibo, 290 bags Laguayra, and 200 bags Angostura, in lots, within our range....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 9,339 bags and 72,054 mats, including 55,201 mats Java, 16,853 mats Singapore, 2,679 bags Ceylon, 1,869 bags Laguayra, 3,710 bags Maracaibo, 490 bags Angostura, 456 bags Savanilla, and 135 bags Costa Rica....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¼c.@21c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been quite moderate, mostly for spinning, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,161 bales, (of which 60 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. And subsequently 500 bales were reported sold for export at current quotations....The business for forward delivery has been on a restricted scale, opening 1-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb. higher, under the less favorable reports as to the state of the rivers at the South-west, but subsequently ruling steady, the somewhat adverse Liverpool advices operating against any further improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening and 5,700 bales were to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; September, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; October, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; November, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; December, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; January, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; February, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; March, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; April, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; May, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; June, 14 31-32c.@15c. ₩ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were —— bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 210 bales, against 3[illegible]2 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,565 bales, against 1,968 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,457,303 bales, against 3,762,410 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 2,364 bales; to the Continent, 1,831 bales. Stock in New-York, 65,153 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 107,361 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been dull and quoted nominal, at from $2 12½@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited demand, and, under more liberal offerings, prices have been generally quoted weaker—in instances 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. lower—closing heavy. The export inquiry has been light, and the bids for shipping extras have been reduced materially, thus impeding negotiations....The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at from $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 40, chiefly at $6 25 for good, in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 65, chiefly at $7@$7 50 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 40, mainly at $6 25 for good; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 40 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 25@$8, mainly at $6 65@$7 35; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 25@$8; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 25@$8; mostly Amber, at $7@$7 60; Western White do. Extras, $6 25@$8 75, mainly at $7 35@$7 75; St. Louis Extra, $6 25@$8 75, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 35@$7 75; Minnesota patent stock, $6 85@$9, chiefly at $7 25@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 4,750 bbls. Shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota and Iowa, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in less demand, but without important change as to prices. Sales have been reported here since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 85 for Superfine; $5@$7 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 10@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand and rather easier in price. We quote the range at from $5@$6 15 for poor to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been quoted steady on a fairly active business. Sales equal to 1,450 bbls., at from $3 90@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine. Included in the sales were 700 bbls. Brandywine at the quoted rates....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 52½@$2 ₩ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active for early delivery, mainly for export, though partly for milling, and to some extent on speculative account, but at variable prices, opening rather stronger for prime to choice No. 1 Spring, and for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., influenced in part by the reports of higher quotations from the West, and more favorable cable advices; but closing generally heavy, and 1c.@2c. a bushel off the best figures of the day, with considerable pressure apparent on the part of sellers to place supplies. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was particularly depressed under much more liberal offerings toward the close. Soft Wheat was also offered freely at the close, but was in much less favor with buyers. Winter Wheat has been comparatively dull, and quoted easier and unsettled in price. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 305,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 49 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 48@$1 49 for good to choice No. 1 Milwaukee do.; $1 48 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 41@$1 42, mainly at $1 41, for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 37½ for No. 3 do.; $1 30 for poor Milwaukee Spring, (3,000 bushels,) in store; $1 37½@$1 39 for very good to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 36@$1 38 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at $1 37 for prime; $1 34@$1 36 for soft No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 30@$1 45 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 60 for very good White Western, in store, (8,000 bushels,) taken for milling; $1 58 (nominally) for prime Amber Western, and $1 55 (nominally) for prime Red do. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 45,000 bushels strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of September option, at $1 43; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 43; and 8,000 bushels prime No. 1 Chicago Spring, first half of September option, at $1 38 ₩ bushel, an extreme price at the close....Corn has been moderately active, in good part for export, but at a further decline of ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing heavy, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 82½c.@84c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, mainly at 83c.@83½c. for good to prime; 79c.@82½c. for poor to choice steamer do. do., mostly at 80½c.@81½c., afloat; 75c.@78c. for heated do., chiefly at 77c., afloat; 83½c.@84½c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, and 78c. for kiln-dried new Mixed Western (8,000 bushels.)....Rye has been very scarce and held above the views of buyers, checking business. Some inquiry noted for export, but bids not satisfactory....Canada, in bond, quoted at 96c. bid to arrive, and up to $1 asked....Barley has been very dull, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted nominally at $1 20 as the best bid, and $1 25 asked, ₩ bushel....Barley-malt has been in less demand and quoted heavy and irregular as to price. Canada West quoted at from $1 55@$1 75, cash and time; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six rowed State, $1 42½@$1 50; two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 37½, cash and time. Sales have been reported of 3,600 bushels Canada at $1 70@$1 75, time; and a car-load Lake Shore at $1 65 ₩ bushel, also time....Canada Peas wholly nominal....Oats have been very dull since our last, the free purchases of yesterday having provided amply for the more urgent wants of the trade. Prices have been quoted nominally 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on mixed Western, on which it was found difficult to elicit bids. About 20,000 bushels prime mixed Chicago were disposed of last evening at 65c., delivered, quoted to-day at 64c. as the best bid, afloat, and 62c. in store, with holders asking 2c. a bushel over these figures. And of White Western, 3,500 bushels choice were sold at 71¾c., delivered from store. Apart from these transactions no dealings of any moment were reported....Feed has been in moderate request within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$26 for 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran, ₩ ton....Baled Hay continues in fair demand at 70c.@[illegible] for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 12½; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in moderate request within the range of 65c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₩ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last, but without alteration in price. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12¼c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 13¾c.@14c.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, but quoted steady. Of Jute Butts, 450 bales were sold at 3 1-16c., currency, ₩ lb. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₩ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₩ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₩ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 1,088 Matamoras, and 520 Dry Texas, on private terms; 600 Dry-salted Texas at 14½c., cash; and 660 Wet-salted New-Orleans, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Some demand has been noted for desirable invoices of foreign, partly for grocery grades, at about previous prices. An invoice of grocery Porto Rico was reported sold on private terms. The jobbing inquiry has been limited at unchanged quotations....The stock in first hands here this morning was estimated at 2,000 hhds. Cuba, 1,700 hhds. Porto Rico, 700 hhds. English Islands, and 1,800 hhds. New-Orleans....We quote: Porto Rico at 41c.@55c.; Barbadoes, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 39c. for 50 test, up in color, quality, &c., to the standard insisted on by refiners; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been quiet since our last, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime, ₩ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive since our last at 24c. for hhds. and 27c. for bbls., on, however, a restricted business.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet since our last within the range of from $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained, $1 85@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ₩ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive at from $2 55@$2 80 ₩ bbl....City Pitch at $2 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 32½c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 175 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held with more firmness, but not active, on the basis of 5⅜c. in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9⅛c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in moderate demand, with early delivery quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and forward delivery at 11⅜c....Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11⅛c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted easier in price, especially for forward delivery, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 300 bbls. Western Mess at $21 60@$21 90, the latter rate for fancy brands; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21 45@$21 60, closing at $21 45@$21 50, and 500 bbls. October at $21 55....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been comparatively quiet, sales having been confined to small lots of bulk stock within our range....Western nominal....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; Smoking Bellies, light, at 13½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been in less demand, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.; Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of small lots of City Long Clear at quoted rates....A restricted movement has been reported in Western and City Steam Lard, for early delivery, at easier prices. Refined has been fairly active, the main dealings having been for shipment to the Continent. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 13⅞c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive, at 13¾c.; 100 tcs. City do. at 13¼c., closing at 13½c.@13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; 2,000 tcs. Refined, (recently,) for the Continent, part at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; 200 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13⅞c....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14c.; 1,000 tcs., October, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14c.@14 1-16c., with August quoted at 13 15-16c.@14c....Beef has been in light demand and quoted essentially unchanged in price....We quote at from $8@9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet ₩ bbl. Sales, 60 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $15@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce. Sales, 50 tcs. Philadelphia, at $26....Beef Hams have been quiet since our last, at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $26 50 for very choice new....Butter has been generally inactive, and weak as to price, in the instances of grades other than prime to choice, which latter have been offered reservedly. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@30c. for fair to strictly prime, and 30c.@32c. for prime to choice; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 20c.@32c. for about fair ordinary to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been in very moderate request, generally, with prices ruling barely steady for one. We quote Cheese at 5c.@11¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 9½c.@11c. for about good to fine, and 11¼c.@11¾c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11c. for State dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 8c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in light stock, and have been quoted firm within the range of 21c.@25c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 22c.@23c. for good to choice marks, ₩ dozen, on a restricted inquiry.

RICE—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way at generally firm prices. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon free, at $6 43¾@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Calcutta Linseed, which has been quoted steady at $2 15@$2 17½, gold, ₩ bushel of 56 lb....Grass-seeds have been in light request at former prices....Clover quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ lb....Timothy at $2 70@$2 87½ ₩ bushel....Rough Flax quiet at $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel....Canary-seed in demand at $7 50@$8 50....Rape-seed, $1 85@$3 25.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active, but weak and irregular in price, with sales reported of 750 hhds. strict fair to scant good refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 300 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c.; and 575 hhds. Molasses Sugar, and common refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb. We quote fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8 3-16c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7½c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered, 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Cut loaf at 11⅜c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb....The movements in Raw Sugars in this market since Aug. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1875	154,799	44,508	176,953	14,533
Receipts since	11,114	12,452	1,969	1,134
Total	165,913	56,960	178,922	15,667
Sales since	11,288	5,227	21,064	
Stock, Aug. 12, 1875	154,625	51,733	157,858	15,667
Stock, Aug. 13, 1874	147,613	95,902	173,496	1,037

TALLOW—Has been moderately active and quoted very firm. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅞c.@9c.; sales 165,000 lb., chiefly at 9c. ₩ lb....Stearine has been in demand at 15⅛c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs., with sales reported of 100 tcs. at 15½c.@15⅝c. for prime....City nominal.

TEAS—Have been comparatively dull, though quoted steady. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 30c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 29c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@79c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to $1 23½ ₩ gallon on sales of 309 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Vessels suited to the Grain trade, on charter, were more sought after at late quotations, mainly for Cork and orders. Tonnage for Petroleum was in good demand at unaltered figures. In the line of berth freights a rather slow movement was reported, with rates on Grain, especially for Liverpool, showing less firmness, on restricted offerings of produce....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 4,000 bushels Grain (to fill up) at 8d. ₩ bushel; and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl., with Grain room quoted nominally at 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; 120 bales Hops (of recent shipment) on private terms; 230 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@37s. 6d., and 1,800 bxs. Cheese, part at 45s. ₩ ton....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₩ 60 lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₩ ton; and 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 9½d. ₩ bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain at 7s. ₩ quarter....For Hull, by steam, 160 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₩ ton....For Stockton, by steam, (via Hamburg,) 125 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₩ ton....For ports in the north of England, by steam, 175 bxs. Bacon at 47s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 454 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d.; a British bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 529 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; another, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do. at 7s. 6d., and £5 gratuity; a British steam-ship, 812 tons, net, hence, with about 6,500 quarters do. at 7s. 6.; and a British brig, 190 tons, with about 1,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For the Continent, a German bark, 894 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, was chartered before arrival and previously reported....For Havre, an American bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s., with option of Bordeaux; and another, (now at Boston,) with about 5,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 1.70, reich-marks; 400 sides Leather at $3 50 do.; 400 wet salted Hides, and 15 cks. Skins at 1.70 do., and 107 pks. Honey at 15 do....For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 sides Leather at 70s.; 500 bxs. Starch at 25s. 100 tcs. Lard at 40s., and 65 pks. Mdse. at 35s....For Cronstadt, by steam, 150 bales Cotton at 15-32d. ₩ lb....For St. Petersburg, by steam, 20 tons Measurement Goods at 55s. ₩ ton....For the Baltic, a Dutch bark, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ₩ bbl.—which indicates a slight decline....For Cadiz, an American bark, 583 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Staves, on private terms....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 350 tons, (now here,) with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₩ bbl....For Naples, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₩ bbl., and remainder of cargo, in cases, at 25c. ₩ case....For Jamaica, a British brig, 218 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. ₩ bbl. and back with Logwood, at $5 ₩ ton....For St. Kitts, an American brig, 336 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,500 bbls., general cargo, at $1,450.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton unchanged; Middling 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 80 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 1,990 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; gross receipts, 3 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 15,715 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; others irregular; net receipts, 13 bales; sales, 2 bales; stock, 499 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 98 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 4,020 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 2 ₩ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1⅝ ₩ cent., which is ⅜ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 94 9-16; for the account, 94⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 13¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅛.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅜.

3 P. M.—The increase of specie in the Bank of England for the week is £229,000.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £384,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 50¼ ₩ cent. is now 52⅜ ₩ cent.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; for the account, 94 13-16.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106¾; New 5s, 104⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 13¼; New-York Central, 94.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 13-16; for the account, 94 15-16.

PARIS, Aug. 12—1:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 66 francs 55 centimes.

Evening.—Rentes closed at 66f. 50c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,627,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive dull. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 7⅛d. Breadstuffs—Flour, 26s.@29s. ₩ bbl. for Western. Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. ₩ cental for average California White; 1s. 9d.@12s. 3d. for California Club do., and 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Provisions—Lard, 62s.@62s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Mobiles, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 7 1-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Red Winter Wheat, 11s. 4d. ₩ cental.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Corn quiet; 35s.@35s. 3d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₩ cwt.; Linseed Cake, £10 15s.@£11 ₩ ton; Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 6d.@52s.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 12, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the three-story brick dwelling-house, with store, and lease of lot, 25.6 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 102.2 feet south of East Seventy-eighth street, lease dated April 21, 1875, for twenty years; ground rent, $900 per annum; sold for $6,025 to Peter Goelet, plaintiff. The other sale announced to take place was postponed, as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of the four lots, 25 by 100.8 each, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, 350 feet east of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, at Pleasantville Depot, at — o'clock, assignee sale of the estate of Samuel Schapter, in the village of Pleasantville, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling, with lease of lot, on 3d av., w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 78th st., lease dated April 21, 1875, for twenty years; ground rent $900 per annum, 25.6 x100	$6,025

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 12.

Mulberry st., e. s., No. 134, 25x100; George W. Wingate, Referee, to John McConaughty	$13,250
Water st., Nos. 614 and 616, n. s., 46.8x65.11; Abraham H. Cohen to Hiram W. Kilborn	55,000
17th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Irving place, 25x92; Harriette A., wife of John A. Cone, to Amelia Foster	25,000
24th st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.6x76; Sophie, wife of Charles A. Buddensiek, to Bridget, wife of Charles D. Lamarche	14,000
32d st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x98.9; Philip Borchardt to Louis Borchardt	nom.
Same property; Louis Borchardt to Ernestina Borchardt	nom.
34th st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x98.9; Stephen P. Tallman to Ann E., wife of John Clay	16,000
52d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x100.5; Walter J. Stafford to James Netter	1,000
55th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x50.5; Charles D. Lamarche to Sophie, wife of C. A. Buddensiek	consideration omitted.
2d av., No. 1,140, (leasehold;) Charles F. Miller to Heinrich Papenhausen	2,000
5th av., n. w. corner 135th st., 99.11x235; George Hoffman to Mary Fuller	85,000

LEASES RECORDED.

2d av., No. 1,140, (store and basement,) three years; per year	$1,100
2d av., n. w. corner 92d st., 97x80.6; 21 years, per year	400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—In West 45th st., close to 5th av., an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet wide; spacious and handsome extended dining-room; beautiful and expensive furniture. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE—Four stories, brown stone, for sale in 46th st., just west of 5th av.; lot 100.5; in fee; price, $25,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and 35 East 11th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT SOMERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Contains fifty-one acres; good buildings; fences in perfect order; two apple orchards in full bearing; splendid garden with pear, peach, and plum trees; one mile from Somers Centre on Lake Mahopac Railroad; will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney at Law, No. 73 Broadway, Room No. 105, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street: four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit: house two-story, double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to
R. G. MOULTON,
Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
No. 71 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRE ISLAND, Aug. 11, 1875.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS hotel, furnished or unfurnished, either in Jacksonville or St. Augustine, Fla., or Savannah, Ga., or would take a half interest with the right man, or would be willing to run a house on a percentage; can furnish best of reference, and can influence travel from Boston, New-York, and Chicago. Address, for one month,
C. H. WILLIAMS,
Steward Surf Hotel, Fire Island.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A BRILLIANT-TONED 7¼-OCTAVE DECKER Brothers' rosewood-case and carved-leg rosewood piano-forte, used by private family; original cost $1,000, for $300, stool-cover; Bradbury 7-octave, cost $800, for $250; nearly new; also, parlor suits, carpets, less than half cost; must be sold; box for piano. Call at or address No. 120 West 23d st., private residence.

S. T. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A—BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT.—Advertisers can leave their favors for the New-York *Times* at the branch advertising office, No. 69 Broadway, E. D. Open till 8 P. M. No extra charge.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Welsh Protestant woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, together or separate; one is a first-class cook in every branch; is also an excellent baker and pastry; the other is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; have the best references; City and country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German young woman; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR COOK, (SWEDISH,) speaking good English; gives the best City references; is very clean; has a good disposition. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; best City references. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, who has the very best of City reference for family cooking, and an excellent woman and servant in every way. Call at Mrs. Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of testimonials gets up all kinds of fancy dishes and desserts, and is a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a competent German girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has first-class references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do house-work, or as laundress; City or country; good reference. Address M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHING AND IRONING, OR GENERAL housework.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH good references; wages, $20; City reference. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking. Address No. 56 North Moore st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO is a good plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 50th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in the City or country by a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call for two days at No. 137 Ludlow st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG woman; is an experienced and competent laundress and fine washer and ironer; for City or country; is strong and willing; has first-class references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY FINE LAUNDRESS, who is disengaged, owing to the family breaking up house; is very competent and highly recommended; willing and obliging in every respect. Call at No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, as first-class washer and ironer, sewing, general hand, and house-work; would like a place in a small family. Address T. zur Lowen, 153d st., near 5th av., Melrose, N. Y.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH maid and seamstress, who will assist with children if necessary; has three years' references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR SALESWOMAN in a Store.—By a very competent person, speaking German, French, and English, and having the highest recommendations. Address K. B. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH Protestant girl; three years' City references from last place; been two months to France; references as a thoroughly competent maid or nurse. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable and well-recommended young girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing, obliging, and kind. Call at Mrs. Gade's Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and seamstress, or will do light chamber-work; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 209 East 48th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, with best references; speaks English; can sew nicely; has a good and willing disposition; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a perfect knowledge of the business; four years' first-class City references from his late employer; leaves on account of disposing of horses; is perfectly trustworthy. Call on J. D., No. 521 5th av., corner 44th st., Club Stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young Englishman of good experience; sober, civil, and obliging; can milk, and will make himself useful if required; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly capable in either or both; first-class coachman and groom, thoroughly practical gardener, &c.; recommendations to prove those abilities. Address G., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent driver; has best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy, any satisfaction will be given; first-class City reference from last employer; will go to any part of the country. Address C W., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman in City or country; first-class, sober, industrious single young man; safe, experienced driver; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address Devies, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; is a good gardener, and understands his business thoroughly; has good reference, either City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener, or useful man; willing to do most anything; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN TO drive a doctor or to work in drug store. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. at No. 356 7th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO OBJECTION to the care of horse or cow; wife a good cook or laundress. Call on or address Englishman, seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT; TWO CHILDREN; understands fruits, flower, and vegetables. Address J., Gardener, Post Office, Port Kennedy, Montgomery County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS GARDENER; thoroughly competent in all its branches. Call on or address E. Close, No. 120 East 43d st.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN.—BY A REspectable married man as useful man or coachman on a gentleman's place; is a careful driver, and is well used to the care of horses; first-class reference. Call or address Clark, No. 791 9th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a private family; has first-class City reference. Address William, Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A REAL GOOD WAITER MAN, furnished with the best of City reference; speaks French and English. Call at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; willing and obliging; sober and industrious; thirteen years' best City reference given. Call on or address J. S., No. 714 5th av.

HELP WANTED.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ADDRESS, WITH references, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

INFANT'S NURSE WANTED.—CALL THURSday 12th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 60 West 19th st.; no Irish need apply.

WANTED—BY AN INVALID GENTLEMAN, A MIDdle-aged, competent, and respectable man for the position of nurse. Apply in person at Seamen's Savings Bank Building, Room No. 13, for two days, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AMERICAN BOY OF FIFteen years of age, living with his parents in this City, as stock clerk. Address in handwriting of applicant, D., Box No. 5,443 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID who understands her business, for private boarding-house; good wages. Apply at No. 34 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND BOOK-KEEPER who have from $1,000 to $2,000 to invest in a profitable cash business. Address C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1875.

73D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand.
J. K. VAN REN SELAER, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY by dealing direct with the manufacturer; a large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. B. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN a splendid set of new light double and single harness; best material; by a first-class City maker, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES.—INQUIRE of THOMAS DUNCAN, Shore road, Astoria, Long Island, on the farm of Mrs. Woolsey.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

A Safe and Profitable New-England Security.

Vermont Division of
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD

The sale of the First Mortgage Bonds ($20,000 to the mile) gives ample funds for the completion of the road, and insures, under its able and faithful management, a very profitable and absolutely safe investment, and opens an entirely new western route to Boston and Portland.

A limited amount of their

First Mortgage Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS

For sale for the present at a price yielding

8 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the time within which to prove claims before me, under Sections FIRST and FIFTH of the decree in the suit of Cooke and others, complainants, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, defendant, is extended to the 14th day of August, 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the time within which to prove all the other claims is extended to the 27th July inst.
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgage on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, Aug. 16, 1875, at 11 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, $3,000 Great Western first mortgage bonds; $1,000 *Journal of Commerce* stock; $3,000 Central Pacific Gold Bonds.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS; BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CAPITAL WANTED.—A ROLLING MILL THOROUGHLY equipped for the manufacture of steel rails will give favorable terms to parties who will advance working capital for the execution of orders from responsible railways. No anonymous communications will be noticed. Address Post Office Box No. 2,027.

MARYLAND BONDS WANTED,
SIXES, COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FIVES, CURRENCY OR STERLING.
RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & CO., Bankers,
No. 6 Wall st.

$30,000 WANTED ON TIME ON NOTES of an extensive solvent manufacturing company, secured by pledge of $100,000 of 1st mortgage bonds on unincumbered property appraised at $400,000. Post Office Box No. 73, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN,
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 14 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M. Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 4.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Sept. 1
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25 | CHINA.......SAT., Sept. 4

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........SATURDAY, Sept. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER......Aug. 14 | MOSEL......Aug. 28
NECKAR......Aug. 21 | DONAU......Sept. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Saturday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Aug. 14 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.........$60, $80 and $100 Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE.........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA..........Aug. 13
ALPS..........Aug. 31
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..........Aug. 21
ATLAS..........Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO.......Aug. 17 | NAVARINO.......Sept. 11
COLOMBO.......Aug. 28 | HINDOO.......Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED........TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, Aug. 14
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.....Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA.....Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A M

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 12
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall,
COLON.....Aug. 14, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sept. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be found by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

* Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

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SWIFT SAILING STEAM-BOAT OSSEO, FOR Red Bank and intermediate stations, Capt. J. H. PATTERSON, Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren st. Fare only 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK FROM ALLYNE'S DOCK.
Thursday, 12th..10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..5:45 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 15th....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 15th....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 16th....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday 17th....6:15 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th..3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th..6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 9th ... 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th ... 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th ... 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th ... 2:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 11th ... 10:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 11th ... 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th ... 11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th ... 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th ... 6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 14th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th ... 7:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d ... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th ... 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th ... 12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th ... 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th ... 12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th ... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th ... 1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th ... 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th ... 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th ... 7:00 A. M.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25; and SING SING during the CAMP MEETING from Aug. 17 to 28th inclusive, returning each afternoon at 4:30. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Catharine-slip at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAMboat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. HANNAHS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John J. Hannahs, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

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AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Adolphus Hoffstadt, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th August, 1875.
au6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HIRSHFELD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jacob Hirshfeld, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1875.
au6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HIRSHFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Hirshfeld, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
au6-law3wF* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—J. BUTLER WRIGHT and LIVINGSTON K. MILLER as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of James Bogert, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARL HABEL, Charles Kienzle, and Margaretha Kienzle, his wife, John W. Miller, Elisha Bloomer, Albon Man, Solomon Jessuren, James Mulry, Frederick Riehl, and Philip Dupro, David E. Hawkins, and Franz Keilbach, George Busson, and Eugene A. Fuchs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1875.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated May 25, 1875.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy16-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. TRIPLER, plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—(Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-one 37-100 dollars, with interest from the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1875.
McDANIEL, LUMMIS & SOUTHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.
McDANIEL, LUMMIS, & SOUTHER,
jy9—law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SMYTH, ANNA M. T.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CLARENCE WARDEN, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, wife of William B. Smyth, the said WILLIAM B. SMYTH, EDWARD ANNAN, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, number 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated, July 14, 1875. CHARLES E. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
68 Wall street, N. Y. City.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the said City, on the 14th day of July, 1875.
jy16-law7wF CHARLES E. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ISAAC J. STRUBLE, IRA BRAINARD, JULIUS VOTTER, and CHARLES T. BARTLETT, plaintiffs, against GEORGE O. KELSEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1875.
WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy16-law6wF*

FURNITURE.

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FOR SALE—AN ELABORATE CHAMBER SET, handsome library tables, walnut and gilt French parlor suites, bronze clock and figures, oil-paintings, fine case of surgical instruments, at 25 West 26th st.

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FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
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A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

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Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

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Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.
Address until Sept. 10, Savesink, N. J.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

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GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

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Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

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FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
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Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

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Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
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Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

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For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

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RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
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BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
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DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

$57.50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

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MONTROSE PRIORY BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens Sept. 14, 1875. Miss C. B. BURCHAN, Principal, Box No. 416 Orange, N. J.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

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THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

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MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
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GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR THIRTY boarding pupils. Morris Female Institute, Morristown, N. J. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

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MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

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English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
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A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

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THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD with a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., W. T. J., Box No. 116 Times Office.

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HO! FOR MARTHA'S VINEYARD!

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JARRETT & PALMER'S superb excursion steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
will make a trip from New-York to the scene of the great Camp-meeting at MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
MONDAY, AUG. 16, MONDAY, AUG. 16,
returning
MONDAY, AUG. 23.

This is the most direct way to proceed to the forthcoming monster gathering at Oak Bluffs. By all other routes the trip must be made in the night, and frequent changes are necessary. The Plymouth Rock makes no stoppages, and goes through by DAYLIGHT. Parties can spend the entire week on the island. The rate of fare is very moderate, and the superior accommodations of the boat insure the comfort of her passengers. An abundant supply of refreshments of all kinds will be on board.

To families this opportunity is specially inviting. No more economical place can be found in which to spend vacations than Martha's Vineyard, and the sail to and fro is delightfully interesting as well as invigorating.

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and to be had only at
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BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
SINGLE TICKETS, $3; ROUND TRIP, $5.
The boat will leave Monday, Aug. 16, Pier No. 28, foot of Murray st., North River, at 6 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS,
AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK,
MAKE FOUR TRIPS DAILY TO THIS
FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE,
giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
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BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK
WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

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The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:00 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8:00 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:00 A. M.; 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on either boat.

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The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck Slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, returning to the City about 6 P. M.
Dinner and refreshments on board.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run on SUNDAY, Aug. 15, and on each Sunday thereafter during the Summer season, a special train to Philadelphia and return, leaving New-York at 7:55 A. M. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8 P. M. Fare for the round trip, $3.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of Henderson & Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
when the celebrated English prima donna,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
supported by every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION,
will appear in a Grand Folie Musicale in three acts and four tableaux, founded on the celebrated opera bouffe of BARBE BLUE by Offenbach, and entitled
BOULOTTE.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
NEW SCENERY BY MATT MORGAN.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.
Conductor..........Mr. F. STANISLAUS
Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..........Messrs. APPLEBY
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8.
OVERTURE, "Marriage of Figaro"..........Mozart
SELECTIONS, "Orpheus"..........Gluck
SERENADE..........Schubert
HUNGARIAN SUITE..........Hofmann
PRELUDE, CHORAL, FUGUE. } Adapted for Orchestra by I. J. Abert...Bach
ROMANZE in G, op. 40..........Beethoven
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Les Preludes"..........Liszt
VORSPIEL, "Lorely"..........Max Bruch
AMARYLLIS, Air composed by King Louis XIII....Ghys
WALTZ, "Buergersinn"..........Strauss
MARCH, "Tannhaeuser"..........Wagner
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
ON TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND MOZART NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE.

THE KIRALFY BROTHERS respectfully announce that the BOX-OFFICE IS NOW OPEN for the SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES of the incomparably grand Porte St. Martin version of D'Ennery and Verne's extraordinary romantic comedy spectacle of
AROUND THE WORLD.
See programmes and future advertisement.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Thirteenth week and crowning success of Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN at 8 P. M.
Fourth week and immense hit of
CHILPERIC at 8:45 P. M.
Strong cast, powerful chorus, full orchestra.
Umbrella dance in act 1st. French dance in act 2d.
Applause frequent and enthusiastic.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
A Brilliant Variety Entertainment for ladies and families
100 STAR SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for building an iron sectional balance Dry Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M., on the fifteenth day of September next, from dry dock builders, manufacturers, and mechanics acquainted with that kind of work, for furnishing the materials for, and the building of, two sections of an Iron Sectional Balance Dry Dock, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

Said dock to be erected and used in a basin in said yard 358 feet in length and 110 77-100 feet in width.

Each section thereof to be of about the following dimensions, viz.: width, 108 feet; length, 36 feet 6 inches; depth, 11 feet and to have a displacement above its own weight, when completed, ready for use, of about 600 tons.

The general plans and specifications for the whole of this dock have been adopted, and may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. These plans and specifications are, however, adopted and assumed by the Government only as the general plans and specifications controlling the general character and dimensions of the dock, not as guaranteeing its strength, capacity, and successful operation. But the contractor must assume and approve them to that extent, and will be himself held responsible that they are suitable and sufficient for the purpose desired, and also for the strength, capacity, and successful operation of the dock, when built, for two years after it has been tested and found to be ready for use.

No increase of size and general dimensions will be permitted without the express sanction of the Department.

The contractor will also furnish, for one section, called the engine section, two upright beam engines and boilers, with all the necessary pumps, water-tanks, shafting, gearing, machinery, and attachments of sufficient strength and power to raise the dock of six sections, with a vessel of 3,200 tons weight upon it, in one hour.

The engines and boilers will be protected by a suitable house, to be built of charcoal iron.

The plans of the engines and boilers, with specifications in detail, must be approved by an engineer of the United States Navy, to be appointed by the Department for that duty.

The materials used in building said dock must be, in all its parts, of the best quality of beam, angle, and plate charcoal iron, and must be able to stand the regulation tests for strength and toughness of iron used for building iron vessels of war.

The whole structure will be built under the inspection of the Superintendent appointed by the Department, who will have authority to reject any material, or portion of the work, not considered by him to be of proper quality and workmanship.

The contractor will be required to give security in the amount of $500,000, with not less than two sureties, who will furnish the usual certificates that they possess property free from incumbrance equal to twice the amount for which they are held as sureties, that he will do the work and construct the dock according to his contract in all respects, and that the same will be sufficient in strength and capacity, and will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed, as set out in this advertisement and in said contract, and that it will operate successfully for two years after it has been accepted for use.

The work will be completed and the two sections ready for use within five months from the date of signing the contract.

Payments will be made in ten equal parts, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified to by the Superintendent on the part of the Government; the Government reserving twenty per cent. (20) of the amount of each bill as additional security until the final completion and acceptance of the work.

All "straw-bids" will be at once rejected, and the Department reserves the right to reject any bid from persons considered not competent to do the work, and all bids not believed to be for the interests of the Government; and, for the purpose of securing proper information on these points, a board of officers, consisting of one line officer, one engineer, and one constructor, will be appointed by the Department to examine the bids and investigate and report upon the experience and ability of the persons bidding, and the facilities at their command for properly executing the work required, and the Department will not award the contract to any one of whom such report is not, in all respects, satisfactory.
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and furnishing four classrooms, of Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Hester st. FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on the day above named, for fitting up the building on the south-west corner of Avenue D and East 10th st., for school purposes.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, for the furniture for class rooms, &c., in the building above named. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1875.

BRIDGE-BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE.

WASHINGTONVILLE, Aug. 12, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Highways, of the town of Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., until the 25th inst., (the Commissioners to meet at Angus Hall, at 11 A. M.,) for building a WROUGHT IRON BRIDGE over the creek at this place. The said bridge to be 110 feet long, 18 feet roadway, and all iron except the planking; to sustain a weight of 100 pounds to each square foot of planking, or a rolling load of 10 tons on four wheels; the plank and timbers to which they are spiked to be of the best white-oak planks, three inches thick.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
S. L. MOFFAT,
GEORGE McCANN,
Commissioners of Highways.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

LOST OR MISLAID.—TWO ACCEPTANCES OF Garner & Co., No. 4,047, dated May 12, 1875, at four months, due Sept. 15, 1875, $5,000, draft of Rochester Cotton Mill, A. Vickery, Treasurer, and No. 4,048, dated May 13, 1875, at four months, due Sept. 16, 1875, $5,000, draft of Harmony Mills, D. J. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.
OLRANDO M. BOGART & CO., No. 3 Nassau st.
New-York, Aug. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.)
in their new amateur pantomime,
(first time in America,)
A BUNCH OF BERRIES!
preceded (at 8) by HIS OWN ENEMY.
VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

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BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager

SELLERS

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875,
begins MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
with the eminent comedian
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
as COL. SELLERS,
in MARK TWAIN'S American drama.

"No actor, nor any combination of actors, has been so successful in pleasing the public during the past season as John T. Raymond, in the only really typical American character at present on the stage, *Col. Mulberry Sellers*." The SCENERY used in this production is ALL NEW, and of the most BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION, having been especially prepared by Mr. RICHARD MARSTON. The CAST has been arranged with the greatest care, and will comprise Miss Marie Gordon, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart, (her first appearance on any stage,) Miss DeLacy, and Messrs. Charles Walcott, Eben Plympton, J. H. Burnett, Welsh Edwards, W. H. Gillette, J. G. Peakes, W. H. Wilder, &c.

Box office now open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

8th av. and 23d st.,
Will open for the season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
with the production of Pillot & Connelly's dramatization of Jules Verne's great romance of
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
New Scenery by Farren, Goetcher, and Fisher.
Great effects by Sherwood and assistants.
New costumes by A. J. Eaves, of Brooklyn.
AMAZONIAN MARCH. WONDERFUL SINKING SHIP.
Admission to all parts, 50 cents.
Gallery, (entrance 24th st.,) 20 cents.
Reserved seats in orchestra, 75 cents. Seats may be reserved at the Opera-house from 10 until 5 P. M., and at the Grand Central, Gilsey, Fifth Avenue, and Windsor Hotels.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(LATE HIPPODROME.)
P. S. GILMORE..........CONDUCTOR
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
The greatest living cornetist,
MR. J. LEVY.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 P. M.—SERENADE BAND
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, admitting four, $3.
Packages and season tickets at reduced rates, to be had at box-office.

PLATTDUTSCHE VOLKSFEST.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL OF THE NORTH GERMAN SOCIETY.

Composed of Clubs from New-York, Long Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, and elsewhere, will be held at the UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, prox. For information and particulars, apply at the headquarters, No. 165 Bowery, New-York City.
THEO. WEBER, Sec'ry. GEO. GENSCH, Pres't.

THE TURF.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

SARATOGA RACES.

1875.
SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, AUG. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms en suite can be had; also, rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. C. McDERMOTT, in the house.

NO. 220 WEST 33D ST.—CHEAP BOARD FOR gentlemen and wives or single ladies and gentlemen; pleasant rooms; prices to suit the times; table board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; price moderate and accommodations first class; location 23d st., near 4th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen in first-class house, No. 48 West 12th st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished floors, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance; terms moderate.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER ST.—Furnished rooms with every convenience for house-keeping, to let to respectable small families.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—House and furniture new; beautiful, large shady lawn; milk, butter, and vegetables every day from the farm attached; horses and carriages. The owner and proprietor, R. W. GENUNG, can be seen at the office of the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., to-day and to-morrow; afterward, address
R. W. GENUNG,
Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE SOUND: LARGE elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms; modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed, one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

BOARDING ON SHINNECOCK BAY WHERE you can get good table; plenty milk; boating, bathing, (surf and still,) shooting, stabling, &c.; five minutes from depot; stage will meet parties free.
W. F. HALSEY, Atlanticville, Long Island.

BOARD IN A QUIET COUNTRY TOWN, eight hours from New-York; cool, shady house with pleasant yard and croquet grounds; terms, $8 to $9 per week. Address Mrs. D. HOOKER, Poultney, Vt.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR THE SUMMER, at private residence at Summit, N. J.
H. C. BEACH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL.—PARTIES REturning from Long Branch and Saratoga, and finding it too early to bring their families to the City, can find here elegantly furnished rooms; high, healthy, beautiful grounds, lawns, groves; boating, bathing, fishing, and fine drives; nearer Wall st. in point of time and more accessible than their City homes; communication, fifty trains; depot on grounds. Send for circular to Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

DOWN-TOWN AFFAIRS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S STATEMENT.

THE FIRM'S LIABILITIES $4,872,128 65—THE ASSETS, $2,112,740 61.

Ex-Judge Shipman, the Assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made public last evening the following statement of the firm's financial condition:

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable, partly secured	$191,472 07	
Less estimated value of security held against same	92,261 71—	$97,210 36
Bills payable, unsecured		1,213,691 09
Due to depositors		2,512,139 75
Due to foreign correspondents, subject to adjustment	$932,119 93	
Secured by pledge of real estate	157,732 93—	774,387 00
Cashier's and certified checks and certificates of deposit		36,724 89
Due to depositors on account travelers' credits		237,975 56
Total liabilities		$4,872,128 65

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, gold and currency		$56,286 30
Loans, secured, of which it is estimated will be collected		33,672 32
Bills receivable, of which it is estimated will be collected		139,407 99
Bills discounted, of which it is estimated will be collected		38,103 19
Open accounts, of which it is estimated will be collected		502,664 10
Stocks and bonds, estimated at present market value		556,470 00
Real estate in New-York City and elsewhere, estimated at market value over and above every incumbrance		371,367 07
Rents receivable		6,541 67
Bonds and mortgages		133,427 97
Personal estates:		
W. Butler Duncan, house and furniture, and sundry personal and real property, estimated at market value to be worth	$221,000 00	
Francis H. Grain, house and furniture, and sundry personal and real property, estimated at market value to be worth	19,800 00	
W. Watts Sherman, house and furniture, and sundry personal and real property, estimated at market value to be worth	34,000 00—	274,800 00
Total estimated assets		$2,112,740 61

A REMARKABLE DEMAND.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A HOLDER OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S CIRCULAR NOTES.

Mr. W. F. Brittain, of this City, who has just returned from Europe, was a holder of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes to a small amount, and fortunately for himself cashed the last of the notes at Baring Brothers & Co.'s banking-house, in Liverpool, on the day of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in New-York, the news of the failure not having been received in Liverpool. Mr. Brittain says that when he bought the circular notes previous to his leaving this City he signed his name, according to custom, seven or eight times, on a blank paper, which was kept by Duncan, Sherman & Co. that they might send his signature to their foreign correspondents, and he received with the notes, as is also customary, a letter bearing Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s signature, which he was to show to the latter's correspondent on whom he should call for the amount of the notes. At about 1 P. M. on the 27th ult., the day on which Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed, Mr. Brittain, being about to return to America, and having £40 in the circular notes, called on Baring Brothers & Co. and requested them to cash the notes. They did so, and he offered them the letter which had been given to him with the notes, but as they did not want it, and he had no further use for it, he tore it up, and it was thrown into a waste paper basket. At 5 P. M. of the same day the news of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure was received in London. Mr. Brittain returned to New-York and received the following letter yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

W. F. Brittain, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Liverpool, under date of July 30, advise us as follows: "We inclose for payment four circular notes of £10 each, which we cashed for a traveler named Mr. W. F. Brittain, of whom please collect same."

We shall be obliged if you will call upon us in regard to this matter. Your obedient servants,

L. G. & G. C. WARD, Attorneys.

He called on Messrs. Ward, and they told him as they had in the letter, that Baring Brothers & Co. had sent the notes to them for collection, and that it would be best for him to pay the amount and take the circular notes, which he would be able to hold as evidence of a claim against Duncan, Sherman & Co. They said that his indorsement, which he had been obliged to put on the notes in order to obtain the cash from Baring Brothers & Co., made him responsible for the amount to that firm. Mr. Brittain replied that that was a question of law, and that he was not paying Duncan, Sherman's & Co.'s notes. Messrs. Ward then asked him for the letter which accompanied the notes, and he told them that it had been destroyed. They sent a clerk to Duncan, Sherman & Co. to obtain a duplicate of the letter, and Mr. Brittain at their request accompanied him. The clerk carried the circular notes in his hand, and when asking for the duplicated letter, exhibited them to the clerk of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The latter looked at them and inquired, "How is it that Baring Brothers' indorsement is erased?" The reply was inaudible.

Mr. Brittain is anxious to know whether, in a case like this, the original holder of a circular note, who has received cash for it from an agent of the house issuing them, should be held responsible for the amount.

TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.

PROPOSAL TO UNITE THE WESTERN UNION AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES—PRESIDENT ORTON'S OPINION.

The Executive Committee of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company has appointed a committee, consisting of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan and Messrs. Harrison Durkee and Frank Work, to confer with representatives of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company with a view to a consolidation of interests. President Orton does not deny that negotiations are in progress looking toward the purchase of the Atlantic and Pacific lines, but says that the Western Union Company have thus far made no proposition, and no proposition has yet been made to them that it would be in the interests of the Western Union to accept. The Western Union, he added, can use to advantage, and may absolutely require within the next twelve months, ten thousand miles of additional wires. If these additional facilities can be acquired of companies now using them in competition with the Western Union cheaper than they can erect them, it will clearly be for their interest to buy out such companies rather than to erect new wires. Mr. Orton denied that he had entered into any bargain with Jay Gould looking to the removal of certain of his present associates in the Western Union Board at the annual election in October, and the substitution of Mr. Gould and his friends. He thinks no one will question the right of Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends to sell their Western Union shares whenever they choose, nor the right of Mr. Gould to purchase such shares, even to the extent of a controlling interest. A TIMES reporter called at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, but Gen. Eckert, the President, is still too unwell to come down town, and the other officials refused all information in his absence touching the proposed consolidation. Wall street business men regard the absorption of the rival company by the Western Union within a very few days as a foregone conclusion, and believe that the Atlantic and Pacific men will meet the Western Union committee more than half way in the matter of terms.

SALE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At noon, yesterday, eighteen or twenty gentlemen gathered in the rain on the Custom-house steps. Among them were Jay Cooke and Samuel Wilkeson. Mr. Burdett, the auctioneer, soon put in an appearance, and offered the Northern Pacific Railroad for sale. There was no excitement and no competition. According to a prearranged plan the road was sold for $100,000 to Messrs. Livingston, Billings, Stark, Moorhead, Hutchinson, and Denison, a Purchasing Committee representing the bondholders. Included in the sale was the "franchise to be a corporation, and all property of the company except those lands which have been patented and certified." It was all over in five minutes. The Purchasing Committee will soon call in the bonds and carry out the proposed plan of reorganization.

THE SUSPENSION OF S. A. CASTLE & CO.

A slight error in the report in yesterday's TIMES of the suspension of Messrs. S. A. Castle & Co., of No. 50 Howard street, caused by the failure of Arms & Bardwell and the Anchor Tape and Webbing Company, both of Northampton, Mass., is corrected by Mr. Castle in the following statement made to a TIMES reporter: "When Mr. Bardwell," said he, "came into our firm he brought with him goods from the two above-mentioned Northampton houses to sell on commission. He gave our acceptances to the firm of Arms & Bardwell as accommodation paper, amounting at the time of the failure to about $22,000. He also gave accommodation paper to the Anchor Tape and Webbing Company, amounting at the time of the failure to about $10,000, which paper," continued Mr. Castle, "we had never been able to get reduced. We also had $10,000 of Arms & Bardwell's paper under discount, which amounted in all to about $40,000." S. A. Castle & Co. carried on an extensive business in notions, amounting to about $700,000 or $800,000 a year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Mr. Dwight Townsend, Assignee of Archibald Baxter & Co., said yesterday that it will be three weeks before any statement of the firm's condition will be made out. A telegram has been received from London stating that the firm's correspondents there are perfectly solvent.

Philip Schuloff & Co., the crape importers, whose goods were seized for alleged undervaluation about two months ago, have given bonds to the amount of $30 000, which have been approved by the District Attorney and Commissioner Shields, and yesterday their goods were released.

Mr. J. M. Ure, representing the firm of John Elder & Co., of Glasgow, is now in the City completing negotiations with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the establishment of a monthly mail service between San Francisco and New-Zealand and New South Wales.

The Custom-house officials have issued the following statement of the foreign trade at this port in July: Imports, goods, $26,305,000; imports, specie, $814.000; exports, produce, $23,682,000; re-exports foreign goods, $765,000; exports, specie, $5,968,000.

A NEW TARIFF OF FREIGHTS.

AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE FOUR TRUNK LINES TO THE WEST.

An arrangement was consummated yesterday by which it is expected that the four trunk lines of railroad between New-York City and the West will hereafter work harmoniously. Various rumors concerning the nature of the facts were set afloat yesterday, and it was currently reported that the "railroad war" had broken out afresh, while, at the same time, the rumor spread that the war was ended. The latter is probably the case, as by the tariff of freight which goes into effect to-day, the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Companies agree to carry freight between this City and Chicago at a rate to correspond with that fixed by the Baltimore and Ohio some time since.

This is nominally a reduction, as the tariff rate on first-class freight between New-York and Chicago has been seventy-five cents, while it is now fixed at fifty cents, but it is really an advance, as the three companies agreeing on this tariff are understood to have pledged themselves not to make reductions from the tariff now fixed upon, and latterly the habit has been to make reductions to such an extent that the prevailing rate has really been thirty cents, "more or less," instead of seventy-five cents. The agent of one road whom a TIMES reporter saw was anxious not to have these figures published, as it would probably make considerable trouble for his road. He said they had been in the habit of carrying freights from New-York to Cleveland and Chicago at rates in accordance with the Chicago tariff, subject to a liberal reduction, but that east of Cleveland there had been no reduction, so that it had actually cost less to ship goods to Chicago than to Jamestown and other points further east. The rates to the latter points they proposed to keep at the old figures, while agreeing to the reduction on through freights. This course will, it is thought, cause dissatisfaction among the shippers in the Eastern cities, and it remains to be seen whether it will be pursued for any length of time.

Some of the principal officials of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania roads were in consultation on Wednesday, at Camden Station, Baltimore, and it is understood that that conference was in relation to the action made public yesterday. It is said that rates between Baltimore and Chicago will be kept below those between New-York and Chicago, but this has not yet been authoritatively stated.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Sir Edwin Watkin, M. P., A. M. Watkin, and H. MacDonald, of England, who arrived in this City on Wednesday in the steamer Abyssinia, (the former representing the Bondholders' and Stockholders' Committee of the Erie Railway in England,) made only a brief visit here, the party leaving yesterday afternoon for Boston, where they will remain a week or ten days. Arrangements have been made for a trip over the Erie Railway and its connections at an early day, but beyond this probably nothing will be done in regard to the affairs of the company until the recovery of Receiver Jewett. Sir Edward Watkin, however, has received assurance from the officers of the company that every assistance will be given him in whatever inquiries, investigations, or plans he may determine upon.

About six weeks ago the equipment bondholders of the Toledo and Wabash Road to the amount of $200,000 met and appointed a committee to look after their interests, and a call has been issued for the remaining $400,000 to come forward and cooperate. The holders of the $5,000,000 gold bonds who began proceedings to forclose last year when Gen. Cox was appointed Receiver of the road are said to have the intention of seizing upon the road and ousting the holders of the equipment bonds from any share in the proceeds. The latter, believing that their rights are at least equal to those of the holders of the gold bonds, mean to test the question in the courts, and it is in this view that these preliminary proceedings are being taken.

President Jewett's accident postponed the meeting of Erie Directors which was to have been held yesterday.

SUPERINTENDENT FOLK REMOVED.

REAPPOINTMENT OF PATRICK CAMPBELL—DEMOCRATIC SERGEANTS APPOINTED.

The Brooklyn Board of Police met yesterday morning, and, in accordance with their prearranged programme, removed Superintendent John S. Folk on the ground of incapacity, and appointed ex-Superintendent Patrick Campbell to fill the vacancy. It was decided by the board that this change should go into immediate effect, and the clerk was accordingly directed to notify Messrs. Folk and Campbell of the action taken by the board. The news of his dismissal did not surprise Superintendent Folk, who, from the moment that charges were made against him by the Democratic board, felt certain that they designed his removal. Mr. Folk will carry the question of the legality of his dismissal before the Supreme Court and have the testimony taken in his trial before the Police Board reviewed, with a view to securing his reinstatement in office. During twenty-five years' service with the Metropolitan Department of Police of Brooklyn and New-York, and the Brooklyn Police force, no charge of incapacity or neglect of duty as an officer had ever been made against him before the present one. His removal is attributed to his being a Republican. Mr. Patrick Campbell, the new Superintendent, was formerly a printer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* office. He subsequently became foreman of the press-room; was taken up by the Democratic politicians, and rapidly pushed forward, and was finally elected Sheriff. From this office he was appointed Superintendent of Police, and distinguished himself by successfully working up the mysterious Goodrich murder, and effecting the arrest of the murderess, Kate Stoddart. Mr. Campbell is possessed of much talent, is courteous in his deportment, and has a fair knowledge of the world. Yesterday afternoon he presented himself at Police Head-quarters and was sworn in as Superintendent, and the books and records of the department turned over to him with the usual formality by ex-Superintendent Folk, whereon Mr. Campbell at once entered on the performance of his duties. The official proceedings of the board regarding the matter were simple in their character. It was resolved, on motion of Commissioner Hurd, "That from the evidence adduced upon the charges and specifications against Superintendent John S. Folk, this board do find him incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his office, and that said John S. Folk be and he is hereby removed therefrom." President Briggs then moved that Patrick Campbell be and is hereby appointed Superintendent of Police, vice John S. Folk removed, and that he enter upon the duties of his office immediately.

Officers McCullough and Gill, of the Third and Eleventh Precincts, were made Sergeants. It is expected that the removal of Superintendent Folk will be followed to-day by changes in the *personnel* of the Detective Squad and clerical force at Head-quarters, and by the removal of Inspector Waddy, who, like ex-Superintendent Folk, is a Republican.

THE TILTON-EAGLE LIBEL SUIT.

A notice of trial, of which the following is the text, in the case of Theodore Tilton vs. The Brooklyn Eagle and Thomas Kinsella, for libel, was entered yesterday afternoon in the Brooklyn City Court:

[COPY.]

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton vs. The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* and Thomas Kinsella.

Please to take notice that the issue of fact in the above action will be brought on for trial, and an inquest therein, at the next term of the City Court of Brooklyn, appointed to be held at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, on the first Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, unless sooner tried.

Dated the 12th day of August, 1875.

Yours, MORRIS & PEARSALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TO DE WITT & JOHNSON, Attorneys for defendants.

The cause of action is based on an assertion in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that hereditary insanity existed in the family of the complainant.

A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* relates the following: "On the 10th of July, 1865, Mr. William O. Corwin, who had charge of the engines at Pratt & Co.'s blast furnace, Lower Black Rock, was at work chipping away a portion of a steel bolt, when a little piece of the metal flew up with great force and entered his right eyeball, completely destroying the sight and causing him intense pain. Several physicians who probed the wound could discover nothing and were of the opinion that the piece of steel did not lodge in the eye at all. Mr. Corwin recovered shortly, though his eye has always remained more or less inflamed, and at times became very painful. He now resides in Erie, where a few weeks ago a small bit of steel, weighing one scruple or twenty grains, actually worked itself out of the eyeball, which it had entered ten years before."

EXTENSIVE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

VALUABLE JEWELRY STOLEN BY DAYLIGHT—THE THIEVES ESCAPE WITH THEIR BOOTY.

A daring robbery, which resulted in the obtaining of over $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry by the thieves who participated in the affair, occurred yesterday at the jewelry store of Kline & Co., No. 141 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. The robbery was effected by sneak thieves with the utmost coolness. Mr. Kline was behind the counter of his store when a young and well-dressed man entered the shop, and producing an ordinary silver watch asked to have a crystal fitted to it. Mr. Kline, who is a man well advanced in years, took the watch and proceeded to fill the order. While thus engaged an accomplice of the thief entered the store, and sneaking along under cover of the counter gained access to a small room in the rear, where there was a safe, the door of which was only closed, not locked. To attract attention from the opening of the safe, the first thief coughed so loudly that Mr. Kline asked him what was the matter with him, and the thief replied that he was suffering fearfully from catarrh. Mr. Kline fitted a crystal to the watch and gave it to the thief, who paid for the alteration, and took his leave. A few moments later Mr. Kline found that his safe had been robbed. The property taken by the thieves consisted of two diamond ear-rings worth $3,000; two diamond rings valued at $1.500; two rings, $135; one ring, $250; one bracelet, $140; six amethyst rings, $60; six silver chains, $25; twenty plated chains, $25, and about $100 in money. The ear-rings and two diamond rings, in all worth $4,500, belonged to Mr. D. S. Holmes, a Broadway bookseller, who had left them with Mr. Kline for safekeeping. A servant girl in the household of Mr. J. N. Stearns, a lawyer, residing nearly opposite Mr. Kline's store, saw four men come up the street in company, two of whom entered Mr. Kline's store while the other two remained outside making up a pile of loose paving-stones in the street. These men were evidently the thieves. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Sergt. Frost. The servant girl of Mr. Stearns was brought to Police Head-quarters, and on looking over the album identified the pictures of two noted New-York criminals as two of the men engaged in the robbery. Officers were at once sent in search of them.

NUGGETS FROM CARY.

SPECIMEN EXTRACTS FROM A SINGLE ONE OF HIS SPEECHES IN OHIO.

A gentleman present at Samuel F. Cary's meeting in Portsmouth, Ohio, took notes of the speech then made by this man, whom the Democrats of Ohio are striving with all their might to elect as their Lieutenant Governor. The notes were sent to the Cincinnati *Gazette* for publication, and some of them we reproduce below. To the credit of the Portsmouth people it is to be said that the audience was small and that it was disgusted:

"Hayes said times are working better. I say they are not; more than 1,000,000 of men are out of employment. A hard Winter is approaching, your clothes and shoes are wearing out. My friends I am alarmed for you. You can buy a dress for eight cents—that's cheap enough, but where the devil are you going to get the eight cents."

"Nothing will revive but the interest of bondholders, and they look to that because the less money there is, the better it is for those who have got it."

"There must be better times or the working classes will starve to death. Repudiation is bad, but it is better than starvation, and I am alarmed for the working men."

"The good Book says the man that won't work shan't eat, but Republicans have abolished that law, and now say the man who does not work shall eat, while the poor devil who does all the hard work shall go to bed without his supper."

"The Republican motto is that the meaning of the Republican policy financially is that the poor laboring men should get up at 5:20 in the morning work hard until 7:30 in the evening, in order that the bloated bondholder might lie abed until 10:40 in the morning."

"Six hundred millions more of an unjust burden laid on the people soon after Grant's inauguration. Who did it? Eighty bank Presidents and Directors of national banks. A monstrous outrage on the poor working man."

"Grant said in his Message the people want more money, but he hadn't consulted his masters, the bondholders, and vetoed at their command the bill to increase the currency."

"Hayes says in his speech here that the greenbacks are dishonest money. You call them printed lies. I don't think the working man who wanted $2 or $3 of those lies to buy something with, or any man, unless he was a bondholder, would call them a lie."

"When I was here before there was contraction of the waters, not enough to carry off the potatoes, and cabbage, and turnips, &c., on the wheels of commerce; but the turnips wouldn't go—couldn't. But now I come and find there's inflation of the streams—too much inflation. We want just enough to carry off the turnips and things, and not enough to drown them. Yes, we think there's too much inflation in the streams, and we wish our Heavenly Father had thought so a few days ago."

"A boy in Boston was smart; he wanted to go into a paying business. Says he, 'Father, give me $100,000 of your Government bonds, and then I'll cut off the coupons every six months, and that's the best business I can go into.'"

"Working men, why not issue greenbacks instead of the notes of the 2,000 national banks which now take $24,000,000 of gold interest paid into the hands of a moneyed aristocracy?"

"I tell you, Mr. Merchant or Mechanic, if you have a note out for $1,000 on your property, especially if it's in a national bank, go, for God's sake, to-morrow before the sun sets, and notify him to take your property, for if you don't, and the Republican Party is perpetuated, you will drag out a miserable existence, and be left at last with a debt on your shoulders to begin life anew with."

"Now, you working men don't comprehend that you have to pay all this interest, but you do."

"There isn't a colored man in this crowd, worth $500, who does not pay more tax to the Government than A. T. Stewart!"

"I wear a pretty good sort of a broadcloth coat—a better one than most of you feel able to wear, or do or can wear. If you take all the things out of the pockets it would probably weigh a pound or a pound and a quarter, while you poor devils wear a great, cheap, thick woolen coat, which cost you but $6 to buy, and one-half of that, or $3, you paid to the Government, while I paid for mine say $40, and because it is finer and better, and weighs only a pound and a quarter, pay but sixty-two and a half cents against your $3. Is that just?"

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BARRANCAS.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Carson writes to the New-Orleans *Bulletin* from Fort Pickens, under date July 30, in reference to the origin and spread of the yellow fever in the neighborhood of Pensacola, Fla. He says that "the weight of evidence seems to be in the opening of a number of old drains, and the upturning of soil in the neighborhood as the cause of the disease." There were some, however, who thought that it was brought to the shore by communication with the infected ship Von Moltke at quarantine. Others attributed its origin to the uprooting of a great area of the Jerusalem shrub, a tall weed growing rank in this neighborhood, and the consequent exposure of sub-soil matter. Some old drains were opened, which had long been covered, and were filled with decaying vegetable matter. There has been sixty-seven cases and twenty-one deaths at Barrancas. No case has been reported at the Navy-yard, at which disinfectants were burned every evening, sending up large volumes of smoke.

KALAKAUA ON TEMPERANCE.

King Kalakaua held a meeting at his palace in Honolulu on Sunday, July 18, of the soldiers, band boys, and others employed on the premises and urged them to become temperance men. He said he had seen the evil effects of the use of intoxicating liquors, now on the increase, and desired to see it checked, that his people might become temperate, industrious, and prosperous. While he did not wish to be understood as commanding them to reform, he desired that they might see the necessity of taking this step of their own free will, voluntarily. He was anxious to see a reform in this matter initiated, and there at the palace was the best place for it to begin and spread throughout the land. A pledge was prepared on Monday, and all who chose were invited to sign it. Among the guests present were Admiral Almy and several of his officers and other gentlemen. The band was in attendance, and played several pieces of sacred music.

MADE MAD BY A WRIT OF EXECUTION.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Wadsworth Drake, a well-to-do farmer of Williamsburg, went crazy, Friday, from the ignominy of being served with a writ of execution for the first time in his life. Mr. Drake's wife has been an invalid for a year or so, and this and other troubles had made him down-hearted, and for some little while he has been acting queerly. On Friday Sheriff Ansel Wright called on him with a writ for a note of a dozen or so dollars due the Cummington hotel-keeper. He suggested that Drake go up to Levi Bradford's, near by, and get the property receipted for, but Drake refused, saying that the Sheriff might take anything—take everything; he didn't know but he might as well die now as any time, &c.; in the midst of which talk he seized a strap and rushed into a beer and grocery shop in his house, locking the door behind him. Mr. Wright broke open the door and seized him, but had a hard struggle to subdue him, even with assistance. All Friday night four or five stout men had all they could do to manage the madman, who is of slight build and easily handled by any one of them when sane. He was handcuffed, but even in that condition made it very lively for his friends, kicking one of them across the room. On Saturday Dr. Streeter, of Chesterfield, attended him, and he was a trifle calmer. The case is an odd one; he is the last man who would have been expected to go crazy. At present he imagines that he owes unlimited sums and that everybody is going to sue him."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

L. H. W.—We can only insert such a letter when signed by the writer in full.

The new Corporation Counsel has not yet selected his assistants.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall handed in to the Police Board yesterday his printed argument in defense of Capt. Henry Burden.

Mayor Wickham was absent from his office yesterday, and Alderman Lewis occupied his chair. The Mayor has not yet signed the firemen's warrants for June.

Officers of the Tenth Precinct made a descent upon a disorderly house at No. 3 Delancy street last night, capturing Minnie Schmidt, keeper of the house, six girls and two men.

Patrick Gleason, a car driver by occupation, who was run over by a dumping engine of the Hudson River Railway on the evening of July 29, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effect of his injuries.

Danes who wish to attend the commemoration of Hans Christian Andersen are invited to meet to-night at the Danish Society's Rooms, No. 79 East Fourth street, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to Plimpton Hall.

Officer Charles Bernstein, of the Tenth Precinct Police, was badly wounded yesterday about the face and hand by a chisel in the possession of William Kirsch, an insane man whom he was arresting for disorderly conduct.

The majority of the participants in the shoemakers' strike have resumed their occupation, and it is expected that the remainder will follow their example to-day, matters having been amicably settled with the employers.

Steps are being taken by the French residents of this City for a grand demonstration on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, presented to the City of New-York by the French Government. No date has yet been named for the event.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Parks yesterday a requisition was received from the Superintendent of Construction for forty-five masons to build the Eighth avenue wall, and a number of mechanics and laborers for general work. The contract for paving Third avenue, from Westchester avenue to the northern boundary of the Twenty-third Ward, was awarded to John Bennett and John C. Dowling.

During a fight yesterday afternoon, between a gang of Boulevard laborers, at Down's Hotel, One Hundred and Third street and Boulevard, Thomas Kenney, of Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue was stabbed in the left leg, and Robert Watts, of No. 18 Downing street, was severely beaten about the head and face. They refused to make complaint against their assailants, and no arrests were made.

Mrs. Weiss, a woman residing in Thirty-first street, took her infant in her arms early Wednesday morning and started down toward the East River, telling her husband she was going for a walk. A short time afterward a passing officer heard the smothered wail of a child, and rushing down to the water's edge succeeded in rescuing the infant. The mother has not been heard from, and it is supposed that she intended to drown herself and her child. The latter died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The Police Captains of the various precincts yesterday reported the location of policy shops broken up by them.

Richard Victory, a laborer, fell into a vat of boiling water in the saltpetre works of J. H. Baker & Co., foot of First street, yesterday morning, and was horribly scalded.

The musical programme at Prospect Park to-morrow will embrace selections from the compositions of Auber, Strauss, Donizetti, Wallace, and Conterno, the whole concluding with a medley of national airs.

A young German collection agent named J. E. Hilmar Stephany, who had an office at No. 182 Atlantic avenue, is alleged to have absconded with a large sum of money which had been collected by him for his clients.

Josephine Puroger and Louise Painiger, the New-York shoplifters recently arrested in Fulton street by Detectives Folk and Corwin, by the advice of their counsel, Mr. Patrick Keady, pleaded guilty yesterday, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice Walsh.

While Mary Coyne was attending to her dying child yesterday morning, at No. 58 Franklin avenue, a drunken ruffian named Patrick Doyle broke into her room and attempted to assault her. She smashed a pitcher on his head and handed him over to the Police. Her child died soon after.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The yacht Flash, owned by A. C. Kingsland, will make a trip to Florida this Fall, and will be used in exploring the different rivers, bayous, and outlets and inlets of that State.

The branch association of the ladies of Tarrytown and vicinity of Sunny Side, having in view the erection of a monument to Washington Irving in Central Park, have elected the following officers: Mrs. George W. Morrell, President; Mrs. G. L. Schuyler and Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice Presidents; Jacob Odell, Treasurer; Mrs. William S. Wilson, Secretary. A general committee of twenty-six ladies residing in Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Irvington, and Scarborough has also been appointed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Peter Goedecker, the man who was killed by the caving in of an embankment at West End, Jersey City, returned a verdict of accidental death.

A special train will be run on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia and the Centennial Grounds every Sunday during the remainder of the Summer, leaving this City at 7:55 A. M. and Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

William T. Mockride, the brakeman who was injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newark, Wednesday, by a train of coal cars running off the track, died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning from his injuries.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named David Welsh, aged thirteen, had his arm wrenched from the socket by being caught in the machinery in Thompson's feed mill, at the corner of Twelfth and Henderson streets, Jersey City. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital, and the physicians entertain very slight hopes of his recovery.

Coroner Grier, of Union County, has commenced an inquest in the case of Joseph Oswaldt, the man who was found drowned in the creek at Elizabeth. The testimony showed that the deceased was intoxicated Sunday night, and was last seen walking in the direction of the railroad bridge. The conclusion arrived at was that the draw of the bridge was open and Oswaldt walked into it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

John Krusinger, a resident of Union Hill, was attacked by three highway robbers on his way home from New-York, Wednesday night, and a desperate struggle ensued. One of his assailants attacked Mr. Krusinger with a knife, and cut his hand and arm in several places. He was almost exhausted when some pedestrians were heard coming along the road, and he commenced to shout for assistance, at which his assailants fled. It is feared that one of Mr. Krusinger's hands will have to be amputated.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.

The Baltimore *Gazette* describes a singular accident which befell a daughter of Mr. James S. Dixon, of that city, on Sunday, 1st inst. Briefly it may be stated that the child of Mr. Dixon died from the effects of a small camel's-hair brush becoming lodged in the windpipe. The brush was being used by a physician on the throat of the child at the time, and a common wooden pen-holder had been thrust into the aperture for the purpose of lengthening it. A convulsive movement of the little patient caused it to become detached from its insecure fastening. In less than ten minutes the child suffocated. The physician, Dr. Hoffman, says that at the time the accident occurred Mrs. Dixon had the child on her lap. The camel's-hair brush was attached to a penholder, the point being inserted in the quill without being otherwise secured. Dr. Hoffman remarked that he had used camel's-hair brushes in a similar way hundreds of times without accident. He had, he said, completed "mopping" out the child's throat, and in attempting to withdraw the brush, a spoon with which the child's mouth was held open turned or bent, and its teeth closed on the brush, which was thus drawn off, and remained resting on the tongue of the child. At this moment, Dr. Hoffman said, Mrs. Dixon became alarmed, and in her excitement inserted her fingers in the child's mouth, forcing the brush down into the child's windpipe. If she had allowed him to act, he said, he could easily have removed the brush, and to her interference alone he attributed the fatal result, which he regretted. In reply to the question as to whether Mrs. Dixon's statement that he had given a certificate that death resulted from scarlet fever, and not from accident, was correct, he replied that it was. The child, he said, was suffering from scarlet-fever, and would in all probability have died from that disease, but he admitted that the immediate cause of death was the lodgment of the brush in the windpipe. But for Mrs. Dixon's efforts the brush would have passed into the stomach. When called upon to give the certificate of death he had made out the cause of death as "scarlet-fever," simply because the child had been suffering from that disease, and he thought it unnecessary to go into an explanation of the accident. Mrs. Dixon positively and indignantly denied that she had put her finger down the child's throat or in any way attempted to remove the brush at the time that it slipped from the penholder while being used by the doctor. Subsequently, however, she did administer sweet-oil and castor-oil, at the advice of some friends, with the hope that they might have some effect. She positively asserts that this was all she did.

MORE SOUTHERN SPEECHES.

THE ADVICE AND THE PRAISE BESTOWED UPON THE GEORGIA THIRD REGIMENT.

Perhaps no regiment on either side has been more talked to in the same length of time since the war than was the Georgia Third Regiment on the occasion of its recent first reunion and excursion to Virginia. Some of the speeches were extremely gratifying, even from the Northern standpoint; others had better be passed over without comment, taking it for granted that the sentiments expressed did not meet a response from the men to whom they were addressed. Of the former class, may be mentioned the remarks of Hon. John Goode, who welcomed the guests in behalf of the Norfolk military. We quote one illustrative paragraph: "Claiming as I do," he said, "to know the people of Virginia from the seaboard to the mountains, I desire you to say when you go back to Georgia and mingle once more with your friends and neighbors, that there is an universal sentiment in Virginia in favor of peace and reconciliation between the sections of our common country. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, whom I have the honor to represent on this occasion, have just returned from the centennial celebration of Bunker Hill. They went upon a patriotic mission of peace and good will, and they were received with open arms, not only by the people of Massachusetts, but by the soldiers of the Federal Army. They have returned, feeling that it was good for them to have been there, and with the confident belief that their patriotic mission has not been in vain. I repeat, it is the earnest aspiration of our people that the animosities and hates of the war shall be forever buried. There is nothing which they more ardently desire than a lasting and enduring peace. Since the fortunes of war have decided adversely to their claim of separate nationality, and it has been decreed that the Government of the United States shall be their Government, and the flag of the American Union shall be their flag, they feel that it is a high and patriotic duty to extinguish the bitterness and hate of the past, and with uplifted brow to look bravely and hopefully to the future. They feel that it is no reflection upon Southern manhood to imitate in all respects the lofty example of their immortal chieftain, who, when the cause was lost, and his sword was sheathed at Appomattox, inculcated the idea upon all our people that since they had acknowledged their allegiance to be due to the American Constitution, they, too, had duties to perform as American citizens. Such is the universal sentiment of our people. Their heart's desire and prayer to God is that the bonds of Constitutional Union may be strengthened, and that the blessings of free government and civil liberty may be preserved to them and their children's children."

Col. Claibrone Snead for the Georgia regiment returned thanks, and, speaking of the extent and resources of the United States, said that in a brief period it would eclipse in power and extent the Roman Empire in the zenith of its power and pride. "And this," he said, "is our country. It is not all we could wish it, but in its glorious history we claim a share. To us belongs a portion of the glory that surrounds the names of Saratoga and Yorktown, of Bunker Hill and Brandywine, Chepultepec and Churubusco, and we claim our rights in them. As I said before, the country is not all we could wish, but a change is coming. The era of good feeling inaugurated at the centennial celebrations of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, have shown that all are in favor of a sound and lasting peace between the sections, and we will be among the first to hail the time when we can say with truth that this is

'A Union of rivers and a Union of lakes;
A Union of lands and a Union of States;
A Union of hearts and a Union of hands;
And the flag of our Union forever.'"

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been tolerably active, but prices have declined ¼c.@½c.; very best, 5¾c.@7¼c.; first quality, 4½c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4½c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3¼c.@4c.; most sales at 5c.@6c. Receipts, 1,614 head; sales, 1,395 head. Hogs have been in good demand, and prices are ¼c. higher, with a tendency still upward; range 10¼c.@11¼c. Receipts, 4,534 head. Sheep have been in good demand with full supply; range, 4c.@5½c. Lambs, $2@$4 ₩ head; stock and feeding Sheep, $2 25@$3, and $3 25@$3 50 for selected lots.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 28c. Resin quiet; $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady, at $2.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—Printing Cloths market unchanged.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.

Col. Cooper,
Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer,
William K. Holmes,
Thomas A. Keables,
Mrs Wellstood,
Mrs. Walter Anderson,
William H. Smyth,
John Tatlock,
John Tatlock, Jr.,
Miss Elizabeth H. Denio,
R. A. Mudie and lady,
Rev. Adams Cleghorn,
Charles Hunter and lady,
Miss Jessie Hunter,
Miss Euphemia Hunter,
Miss Hazard,
Alex. Massie and lady,
H. W. Brown,
Archibald Cassels,
Mrs. Ann Fraser,
James Snodgrass,
H. W. Sprague,
Dr. C. F. Knower and lady,
Master F. A. Knower,
Leonard Knower,
Miss Selina J. Knower,
Mrs. Waters and child,
Andrew H. Connor and lady,
Miss Mary E. Connor,
Mrs. J. W. Rowan,
James Forbes and lady,
Miss Isabella Forbes,
David Stevenson,
Rev E. E. Chivas and lady,
Master Arthur Chivas,
Mrs. G. D. Mercer,
Mrs. Delia Mercer,
Miss Ina Mercer,
Daniel Haviland,
Thomas McFadden,
M. Bruce,
Miss Ella Butts,
Joseph Bates,
Miss Margaret Hunter,
Mrs. Lucy O'Brien,
H. T. Robbins,
Lieut. R. Norwood,
W. F. Miller and lady,
Miss Johnstone,
A. Chappel and lady,
Miss Nowlen,
M. M. T. Black,
Thomas Boyd,
Master William Brown,
Master John Brown,
Gustaf Gadalje,
Alfred Mutter,
Edward Schloss.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:08 | Sun sets.......7:01 | Moon sets...1:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:36 | Gov. Island..5:25 | Hell Gate...6:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Aug 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, &c., H. Gelpcke; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Sampson, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Nightingale, Palmer, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore; Samuel Watt, Lemond, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) Sinclair, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Snow & Burgess; Gazelle, Duntze, Point-a-Pitre, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Emma and Carl, (Ger.,) Harder, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ystroue, (Dutch,) De Vries, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Deveti Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Knezevich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Maria Luigi S., (Ital.,) Bagna, Marseilles, Slocovich & Co.; Victoriano, (Span.,) Arrospo, Santander, M. Echeverria & Co.

Schrs. Tampico, Bonhoff, St. Domingo and Azua, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mollie, (Br.,) Atherton, St. Marc, (Hayti,) R. Murray, Jr.; Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Aux Caves, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans, July 21, Tampico 25th, Tuxpan 26th, Vera Cruz 31st, Campeachy Aug. 3, Progreso 4th, and Havana 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

United States steamer Phlox, Perry, Annapolis Aug. 11, came here for repairs.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Havre July 15, in ballast to H. D. & J. M. Brookman. July 29, lat. 40, lon. 44 20, spoke ship Victoria, (Br.,) from Philadelphia for Bremen, and ship Malta, (Br.,) hence for Antwerp; 31st, lat. 43, lon. 48 20 to 50 07, passed several icebergs. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Rothesay (Norw.,) Eversen, Hamburg, 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mizpah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Bremen June 29, and Lewes, Del., Aug 6, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Ruth, (Norw.,) Jansen, Copenhagen 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ellida, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Hamburg 57 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Boekmann.

Brig Johanne, (Dan.,) Andersen, Flakkefjord 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 10, lat. 39 34, lon. 70, spoke ship Gold Hunter, from Iloilo, for Boston.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Devereux, Matanzas 11 d., with sugar to order—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Bianco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Foster, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Robert McK. Spearing, (of Quebec,) Hiller, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.

Schr. Polise, Curtis, Laguno July 10 and Progreso 21st, with sugar and hemp to Thebaud Bros.

Schr. Northern Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Swaine, Maracaibo 23 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Penniston & Co.

Schr. Evergreen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mitchener, Viequez 18 d., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Schr. Cuba, Baldwin, of and 11 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, Hallowell, with lumber to order.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Quincy, with granite to order.

Schr. Mary L. Varney, Rowe, Bath, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Prussian General, ——, of and from St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Wave, Fletcher, Franklin, Me., with lumber to J. C. Smith & Co.

Schr. Freddie Eaton, Eaton, Boston.
Schr. Jed F. Duren, Hall, Boston.
Schr. Virginia, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. William A. Morrell, Foster, Boston.
Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Hatch, Boston.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Clark, Boston.
Schr. R. J. Holmes, Cranston, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. William Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pavillion, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Minquas, Phillips, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eliza Pharo, Watson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hannah Willetts, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, Providence.
Schr. D. H. Ingraham, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Julia A. Gamage, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Johnnie Messerve, Messerve, Providence.
Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, Providence.
Schr. Hattie Perry, Ferris, Providence.
Schr. Henry Reukens, Allen, Fall River.
Schr. M. M. Merriman, Tripp, Fall River.
Schr. Alma Oalin, Weed, Fall River.
Schr. Memento, Todd, Fall River.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Rhodes, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sunbeam, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. G. Knight, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Eveline, Peterson, Rockport, with granite to William F. Smith.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, New-London.
Schr. Elizabeth, Parker, New-London.
Schr. Motto, Searles, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maria Flemming, Williams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fancy, Saunders, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. Niantic, Morris, Taunton.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alexandria, Parker, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Niantic, Beebe, Niantic, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Reynolds, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tillie E. Haskens, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. John Mettler, Parker, Somerset.
Schr. H. T. Potter, Addison, Somerset.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Philips, Warren.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Hulse, New-Haven.
Schr. Eliza J. Anderson, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Terror, Humphrey, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy, Fossett, Lynn, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Harry and Ned, Chambers, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Messenger, Spellman, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. James Henry, Snow, Newport.
Schr. Charlie Stedman, Douglas, Newport.
Schr. Granada, Shaw, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Charles H. Miller, Smith, Millstone Point.
Schr. Eliza J. Raymond, Ferris, Salem.
Schr. Trimmer, Milo, Providence.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Latham, Stonington.
Schr. Empire, Matthews, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. R. Hickman, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. F. Merwin, Pearce, Baltimore.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Lawson, Portland, Conn.
WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; Sam Weller, for Cork; City of New-York, for Havana; ships City of Labore, for London; Eliza Everett, for Cork; barks Fiorelli, for Cronstadt; Osage, for Antwerp; Ceres and Elizabeth, for Rotterdam; Gazelle, for Barbados; Brazos, for Galveston; brigs Zerlina, for Gibraltar; Merriwa, for Limerick; Cuba y Canaries, for Las Palmas; F. I. Merryman, for Rio Janeiro; Talbot, for Harbor Breton, N. F.; schr. Georgia, for United Kingdom.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12—A. M.—Arr. Norw. bark Vog, Gregrasen, St. Nazaire, France.

Cld. steamer McClellan, March, Savannah.

P. M.—Arr. steamers Raleigh, Oliver, Wilmington, N. C.; Octorora, Reynolds, New-York; William Whilden, Riggin, Philadelphia; Russian bark Kaleva, Wiklund, Newry; schrs. Fannie R. Williams, Shearer, Cardenas; Fannie W. Johnson, Outten, Boston; Moses Williamson, Weaver, Savannah.

Cld. steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Foster, New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Pierson, Philadelphia; schrs. Skylark, Small, Boston; Sarah T. Bird, Hall, do.

Sld. brig E. A. Barnard, Barbados.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12—A. M.—Arr. steamers Oriental, Mathews, Savannah; Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia; brig Anna, (Norw.,) Petersen, Rotterdam; schrs. Victor Puig, Pinkham, Baracoa; E. J. Morrisson, Smith, Baltimore; S. L. Burns, Burns, Philadelphia; Ella, Harraden, Hoboken; J. Poudir, Jr., Kelley, do.; H. G. King, Wood, Port Johnson.

P. M.—Arr. steamer William Lawrence, Howes, Baltimore; schrs. Cupid, (Lib.,) Kelly, Hayti; Arthur, Crane, Philadelphia; Montana, Bearse, do.; J. Paine, Lang, do; A. M. Chadwick, Atkins, do.; Lena Hunter, Somers, do.; A. & E. Hooper, Hooper, do.; Annie Virden, Matheson, do.; F. Edwards, English, Weehawken.

Also arr. schrs. Sallie W. Kay, Dougherty, Alexandria; N. W. Magee, Hadsen, Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Harry, Robinson, for Nassau, N. P., (second clearance;) schrs. Telumah, Fossett, Wilmington, N.C.; W. R. Drury, Henderson, Georgetown, D. C.

Sld. bark Esther.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cld. bark Bellisle, (Br.,) Beyner, Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Sea Gull, Childs, Baltimore; Regulator, Jones, New-York; brig Courier, Wilmington, N. C.; schr. Sadie Wilcott, Weymouth, Mass.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 12—A. M.—Arr. last night bark Chignecto, from Bremen, in ballast for orders.

Bark Mizpah sld. for New-York last night; bark Hong Car. remains.

Other vessels are as last reported.

Steamer George W. Elder arr. from New-York at 6 A. M.

P. M.—The afternoon report is missing, the wire not working.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 12—The schr. Jennie E. Simmons, from Jacksonville, passed up this morning. The ship Jupiter, (Ger.,) from London; schrs. Ann E. Stevens, from Providence, and Ann Elizabeth, from Harwich, passed up last evening. The ships Nautilus, (Br.,) for Antwerp, Pleiades, for Bremen, passed down this morning. The steamer Leopard, for Newburyport; schrs. J. K. Howard, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B; Alice Borda, for Boston, Jonathan May, for Boston; Mary Laukin, for Boston; Aboy L. Dow, for Boston; F. St. Clair Edwards, for Boston; Mary C. Carrol, for Providence; steam-ship Florida, for Providence, passed down yesterday. The brig Alice Lee, for Santander, anchored off here last evening and still remains. The schrs. Mattie E. Faber, for Boston, and Lizzie Carr, for Boston, passed down last evening. The schr. David S. Siner, for Boston, is now passing up.

Noon.—Steamer Indiana, for Liverpool, passed down at 11:30 A. M.; schr. George E. Prescott, for Boston, anchored off here this noon and remains; brig Alice Lee, for Santander, still remains; schr. Kate E. Rich, for Boston, passed down since forenoon.

P. M.—Schr. Allie Burnham, for Queenstown, (for orders,) passed down this P. M. Brig Alice Lee and schr. George E. Prescott remain, unchanged. Brig H. C. Sibley, for Koenigsberg and schr. Cook Borden, for Portland, are now passing down.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 12.—Arr. United States steamer Alert, from Newport; schrs. Ossco, St. John, N. B.; Richmond, Portland; M. & E. Henderson and Joseph Hay, Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Maream, Gage, Philadelphia; Uriah F. Washburn, Haverstraw; George Hotchkiss and Lavena S. Barnes, New-York; E. M. Smith, Providence; Lady Antrim, Hartford.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Cld. schr. Mary Varwell, (Br.,) Varwell, London.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12—A. M.—Arr. steamers R. Willing, Iler, from Baltimore; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, from New-York, ship Jupiter, Lunan, from London; schrs. Edith, Fuller, from Pensacola; Hector, Higgins, from do.; C. Kienzie, Dill, from Hallowell; steamers New-York, Jones, from Alexandria; F. Franklin, McLoughlin, from Sassafras River, Md.; ship Oasis, Jaques, from Bremen, via Sydney, C. B.; schrs. James S. Hewitt, Foston, from Boston; Julian Nelson, Hawes, from New-Bedford; H. G. Ely, Johnson, from Rappahannock River; Native, Camp, from Egg Island.

Cld. steamers Norfolk, Towmey, for Richmond; Mayflower, Fultz, for New-York; schrs. S. J. Watts, Watts, for St. John, N. B.; Julian Nelson, Hawes, for New-Bedford; James S. Hewitt, Foster, for East Cambridge; steamer J. S. Shriver, Wood, for Baltimore; brig Antelope, Wood, for Portland; schrs. C. F. Young, Hume, for do. C. J. Willard, Willard, for do.; Vashti Sharp, Lee, for Hallowell; R. S. Derby, Naylor, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Stephen Morris, Dutch, for Chelsea; Henry D. May, May, for do.; Eliza B. Emory, Weeks, for Boston; F. R. Baird, Mayhew, for do.

Sld. steamer Indiana, for Liverpool.

P. M.—Cld. brig Geo. E. Dale, Smith, for Barbados; schrs. J. M. Morales, Eldridge, for Brewer, Me.; Sydney Price, Godfrey, for Kittery; Abbie Dunn, Martin, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Lena Breed, Stillwell, for New-Brighton; M. P. Smith, Grace, for Medford; S. H. Crawford, Adams, for Boston; Iona, Coombs, for do.; Geo. Lessen ien, Beebe, for do.; Kate E. Rich, Doughty, for do.; Tradewind, Scull, for do.; Cook Borden, Luut, for do.; T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, for do.; J. E. Latham, Potter, for do.; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, for Washington; Pennsylvania, Ewing, for do.; J. P. Cake, Slag, for Richmond; Eagle, Robbins, for Saco.

Arr. schrs J. E. Simmons, Young, from Jacksonville; Armenia, Cole, from New-York; Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Boston; Ann Elizabeth, Allen, from Harwich; B. Bradley, McMonaghan, from Richmond; Merchant, Moore, from the Nanticoke River.

PORTLAND, Aug. 11.—Arr. schr. Annie R. Lewes, Port Johnson.

Cld. schr. Globe, New-York.

Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Falmouth, Colby, Halifax; schr. Ida L. Howard, Elizabethport.

Cld. steamer Eleanora, Johnson, New-York; schr. Samuel Gilman, Baltimore. Steamer Eleanora reports northern buoy on the Broken Ground, Nantucket Shoals, gone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Cld. ship Great Western, Simmons, Liverpool.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 12.—Arr. bark Francisco, (Span.,) Cienfuegos.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 12—A. M.—Arr. schrs. John S. Merrill, (of New-York,) Manzanilla 20 ds., for Boston; V. Lee Denney, W. B. Thomas, Martin Welsh, Isabella Thompson, and Sarah S. Harding, Philadelphia, for Boston; Abner Taylor, Hoboken, for do.; Harp, Port Johnson, for do.; Cyrus Hall and Harriet Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Four Sisters, Philadelphia, for Portland; Martha Innis and George Nevinger, do., for Lynn; Hortensia, do., for Portsmouth; American Eagle, do., for Danversport; Jed Fry, do., for Bangor; E. and G. W. Hinds, do. for Newburyport; Rowena, Calais, for Providence; Snowbird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Fred Walton, Boston, for do.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 10, 300 miles E. from Sandy Hook, ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Aug. 5.—Sld. bark Memory, (Br.,) Frank, Galveston.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—Arr. brigs Westwood, Ponce; Ellie E. Butler, Demerara; Jane E. Haly, Turks Island; bark Jennie B. Nielson, Demerara; schr. William Bee, Boston.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Sld. steamer Jose, (Sp.,) Abizuri, Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Valkyrien, Demerara.

Sld. brigs Adelaide, West Indies; Sygrnus, Demerara.

LUNENBERG, N. S., Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Norman, Barbados.

MAHONE BAY, N. S., Aug. 10.—Sld. brig H. M. Norris, Barbados.

MATANZAS, Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Concord, Boddan, Baltimore.

Aug. 11—Sld. brig S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, N. of Hatteras.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 11.—Arr. barks Live Oak, (Br.,) Oulton, Hamburg, W. J. Whiting, (Br.,) Fulmore, Liverpool.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Dominion, Boston.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 10.—Sld. schr. Eugene, New-York.

SAGUA, Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Yumin, (Br.,) Carlisle, New-York; schr. Sabao, Lamson, St. John, N. B.

Sld. brigs Sagua, Munday, Philadelphia, and Mary Bartlett, Smith, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Sld. for the United States, Wilton Friga, Preston, Giano, Maud Scammel, Traveller, and Pauline David.

Arr. out on the 10 inst., Ruth, Alaska, Maria Frisari and Vesta.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Hagarstown, Lizzie C Troop, Zambesi, Matheran, Origine, and Fair Wind.

Arr. out on the 12th inst.: Corona, Carolus, Solide Lucy A. Nickels, Glencorse, and Hoogly.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—The steam-ship Moravian, which was to have sld. from here to-day for Quebec and Montreal, broke her shaft and has been docked for repairs.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we have publicly stated and offered to prove—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies. And for this fraudulent representation, it holds out Messrs. Pettengill and Burr as authorities, when in reality they were the victims of an exploded Tammany fraud.

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It has published fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. No man can be permitted to defame another, and then evade responsibility by skulking behind a corner. And no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against Whitelaw Reid, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, no one will misunderstand his reasons for doing so.

LEAKY ROOFS

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